INSURANCE.

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1055.

VOL. XVI NO. 260— BOMBAY TUESDAY OCTOBER 23 1928 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
27 Oct.	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Rampura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Rampura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,353
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Rampura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
1 Jun.	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	17 Oct.	30 Oct.
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@31 „
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Oct.	12 Nov.
Atsuta Maru ..	8032	....	@14 „
Kashima Maru ..	10009	....	@ 28 „
*Hakodate Maru	5303	15 Nov.	29 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 „
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@26 „

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	1 Nov.	18 Nov.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	15 „	2 Dec.
Haruna Maru ..	10560	29 „	16 „

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	13 Nov.	20 Nov.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	27 „	4 Dec.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about 9th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
*30th „	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
*19 „	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and Japan.
21st „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.
1929. 4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia
18th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th „	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928 24th Oct.	Karapara ..	East and South Africa
24th „	Baroda ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
26th „	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
27th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
29th „	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
14th Nov.	Ellora ..	Momoasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bushreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

BANKING.

Established THE 1895.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office:—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.
Reserve Fund :—Rs. 15,75,000/- Paid up Capital :—Rs. 31,17,419.
Local Advisory Committee :—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Seth Balkishenlal Poddar.

Branches :—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. DATTA, Manager.

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	23rd Oct.
Shunko Maru ..	24th „	7th Nov.
Borneo Maru ..	9th Nov.	18th „
Honolula Maru..	23rd „	3rd Dec.
Sumatra Maru..	10th Dec.	23rd „

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 855.

MISS MAYO'S

MOTHER INDIA: A REJOINDER

(4th and New Edition).

BY

K. NATARAJAN

EDITOR,

"The Indian Social Reformer."

With an Introduction by

THE HON. MR. G. A. NATESAN,

Editor of "The Indian Review,"

Member, Council of State.

Contains criticisms by Lala Lajpat Rai, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Rev. Popley, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Annie Besant, Mahatma Gandhi and others.

Ten thousand copies of the "Rejoinder" have gone out of the Press within nine months and yet the demand seems to be insistent as ever. The mischief wrought by Miss Mayo's book calls for effective answer, and Mr. Natarajan's "Rejoinder" with the numerous appendices which have grown with each succeeding edition, has served the purpose so well that the Publishers have ventured to issue this Fourth Edition, so soon after the publication of the last. The Publishers will be glad to quote special terms to those who want to send copies of this book to friends abroad.

"Swarajya".—"It is a timely publication and should be widely circulated to counteract the effect produced by Miss Mayo's propaganda."

"People".—"The booklet is admirable."

Price As. 12. 1sh. 6d. post free.

To Subscribers of the "Indian Review," As. 10.

If you have never seen the "Indian Review," send postage stamps for annas Four only to G. A. Natesan and Co., Madras, for a free specimen copy. Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, MADRAS.

Bombay W'dows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS.. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—"COMEALONG".
Telephone—21079.

A Sure Cure

FOR

Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.

TheAtank Nigrah Pills

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

Insurance Company, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

Workmen's Compensation

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—**M. KANJI & CO.**

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

CONCISE PROSPECTUS.

The Kanara Press, Limited.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

Proprietors of

The Kanara Press, The Business Directory Coy., The Indian Album Publishing Co.

4, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, MADRAS.

Capital Rs. 1,00,000,

Divided into 2500, Preference Shares of 9% guaranteed Dividend and 7,500 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each. Payable Rs. 5 with application and Rs. 5 on allotment with an entrance fee of As. 8 per share.

The Best opportunity for Investors.

Apply for full Prospectus & Application forms to:

THE KANARA PRESS, LIMITED.

4, Narasingapuram St. Mount Road, MADRAS.

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Address.....

Register No.....

Date of pay..... Time of delivery.....

Bombay Chronicle

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Yearly	20 0	25 0
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Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.
SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.
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SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles. Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps, for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Babsh Lane Calcutta.

A R30817

WANTED—Three FIRST CLASS SHORTHAND TYPISTS for a Government Committee on a salary of Rs. 300 per month per head for about two months or more. No persons with a speed of less than 150 words per minute in shorthand and 70 words per minute in typing need apply. Apply by letter only to the SECRETARY, Bombay Ssnke Enquiry Committee Secretariat, Bombay.

A 31260

WANTED—Experienced TRAVELLING AGENTS to canvass orders for hand made cloths. Apply to THE NAWABHARATH WEAVING CO., CHOWA CANNANORE.

A R1238

WANTED—ACTRESSES any naticnality for film work good model essential Apply in writing with photo to Suvarna Pictures, 22, Civil Lines, Bombay Road, Kirkee.

R1236

WANTED—For oversea service CLERKS GRADUATES, UNDERGRADUATES, DRAFTSMEN, OVERSEERS, ENGINEERS, ACCOUNTANTS, DOCTORS, STENOGRAPHERS, LADY-DOCTORS and NURSES, etc., for India Professors, Teachers and Private Secretaries, etc., to consult with Box No. 2197 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle" Bombay, Enclose Stamp for reply.

A R1239

LOANS.

5000 Cash loan without interest for ten years to be granted on 31st October 1928. Concession enlistment continued 28th October 1928. For rules and results of 31st July 1928, Paid Agents wanted. Apply. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD. Bombay 2.

L R1230

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for an Officiating POST of ASSISTANT SECRETARY in the Finance Department of the Government of Bombay, which will become vacant from November, 20th, 1928.

The vacancy will be for one year in the first instance, and the officiating incumbent will thereafter become eligible for substantive appointment. The pay will be Rs. 500 per mensem with no allowances. At the expiry of one year, the probationer will, if deemed suitable, be confirmed "sub pro tem" for 2 years and thereafter substantively, in the Assistant Secretaries' scale of Rs. 650-50-850 plus house rent allowance under the B.H.A. Scheme.

An intending candidate must be not less than 21 nor more than 25 years of age on November 20th, 1928, and must produce satisfactory evidence that he possesses a first-class Honours degree in Mathematics or Economics of a recognised University and that he is a British subject, or the subject of a State in India in respect of whom the Governor-General has made a declaration under Section 96-A of the Government of India Act, and must furnish certificates of character from heads of educational institutions together with a certificate of physical fitness from a registered medical practitioner.

Preference will be given to candidates resident in the Bombay Presidency, in Sind, or in Indian States in direct political relations with the Government of Bombay.

Applications accompanied by the necessary certificates should be forwarded to the SECRETARY to Government, Finance Department, on or before 10th November, 1928.

31251

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LEASEHOLD of the following property, situate at Chandni Chowk, for the period beginning from Asoj Sudi 3, 1984, and ending Asoj Sudi 2, 1989, is available. This property was occupied by Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd., for five years, on a monthly rent of Rs. 1,031-4 per month, and as they have vacated the property before the expiry of the lease, the leasehold is being offered to the public at their risk and account, offer should be sent at once to the undersigned.

The premises known as Mohan Katra in Chandni Chowk together with three shops, situated on the Chandni Chowk.

RADHA MOHAN RAIS,
Per Pro. Messrs. Chhunna Mal Salig Ram,
DELHI.
31239

GIBB HIGH SCHOOL, KUMTA.

THE ANNUAL GATHERING of the students of Gibb High School and the Prize-giving Ceremony will be held on 26th and 27th of this month under the Presidentship of Mr. D. V. Belvi, M. L. A. All past students are cordially invited. Any contributions will be thankfully received.

N. S. KAMAT,
Superintendent.
Kumta, 17th October 1928.
31258

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT OF 1913.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF WALMER AND COMPANY, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

AT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company duly convened and held at the Registered Office on the 17th day of October, 1928, the following resolution was duly passed as Extraordinary resolution:—

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities, continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly it is hereby resolved that this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Anant Shriram Halbe of Bombay be and is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up."

WALCHAND HIRACHAND,
Chairman.
Dated 22nd October, 1928.
R1241

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT OF 1913.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF WALMER AND COMPANY, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

PURSUANT to Section 209 (1) of the Indian Companies Act, Notice is hereby given that MEETING of all the creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 9th November, 1928, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

A. S. HALBE,
Liquidator.
Phoenix Building,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.
R1241

THE SIZING MATERIALS COMPANY LTD.

OF

Ismail Buildings,

Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

HAVE pleasure in announcing that they have been appointed Sole Agents in Bombay and Ahmedabad as from 1st October, 1928, for

LEATHER BELTINGS

ETC., ETC.

MANUFACTURED BY

H. F. COCKILL & SONS, LTD.
of Cleckheaton and Manchester.

DIABETES and ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE

The public is hereafter informed that Messrs K. P. Ray and J. P. Ray Bros.' Regd. Diabetes and Asthma Specialist, have transferred their firm from Benares to Delhi. They established their firm in Benares in 1896, some 32 years ago: and guarantee a radical and sure cure of the above diseases of any long standing, inheritory or from birth, and refund the full amount in case of failure. (Though these specifics are infallible, still it is written for the satisfaction of the patients.) By their treatment improvement appears on the very first day of commencing the specific. For other particulars and testimonials of Highest authorities, please apply to:—

THE MANAGER, Dept. 5.
(of the above firm)
Esplanade Road, P. B. No. 2. Delhi.

N. B.—They have left no agent or partner in Benares. Anybody claiming so or copying them in any form, will be severely dealt with. This is the best time for taking the specific. Agents are wanted everywhere, medical men will be preferred.

Why Suffer? Use the world-renowned
Madan Manjari Pills
These pills restore the lost appetite, re-instigorate the debilitated nerves, increase the vital fluid, stop involuntary emissions and sustain energy. Price per box Re. 1
Rajvaidya Naravanji Keshavji,
Head Office:—Jamnagar (Kathiawar).
Branch:—Shri Babudevi Road, Bombay.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHINCH BUNDER ROAD.

Under instructions from Mr. H. D Jasubhai the Liquidator of Vurdhman Bros., Ltd., (in Liquidation) and the Provident Investment Co., Ltd., the equitable Mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on FRIDAY, the 2nd November next, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of leasehold land together with the buildings thereon consisting partly of a ground floor and partly of a ground floor and four upper floors situate on plot No. 15 of the Nowroji Hill Estate of the Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust admeasuring about 567 sq. yards, and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward Nos. 3735, to 3737, Street Nos. 23 to 27 and bounded on the East by Chinch Bunder Road, on the South by a passage 15 feet in width, on the West by land of the Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust proposed to be laid out as a play ground and on the North by Plot No. 14 of the Nowroji Hill Estate agreed to be leased to Mahomedaily Abdulaly which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 3184, Cadastral Survey No. 1721 Mandvi Division. (These premises are held under a lease dated 28th August 1923 from the Bombay Improvement Trust for 999 years, commencing 1st May 1918 at the yearly rental of Rs. 2808|- payable quarterly and subject to the terms and conditions therein mentioned).

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 4th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at B. B. & C. I. Railway Bungalows, Palli Hill, Cater Road, Bandra, valuable furniture made at the Railway workshops consisting of drawing room and Chesterfield suites, French chairs, writing and marble top tables, chest of drawers, Elgin made durries, bed-steads, cup-boards, rich crockery, glass and platedware, side-boards, teapoys, dinner wagon, carpets, picture frames, wooden palm tubs, one lot garden plants, etc., etc.

The property of F. T. Wright, Esq., Chief Electrical Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Great Fluctuations in Cotton.

What is the future result? If you want to know it—purchase Professor SHAH'S Weekly Cotton Forecast showing daily fluctuations. Charge only Rs. 10|-. He had published in "Bombay Chronicle" on 7-10-28 that Bureau report will be bullish and price will advance about Rs. 15|- again there will be a reaction of Rs. 10|- accordingly it came bullish, prices advanced upto 362 again declined upto 347 till 10-10-28. Whole life history is predicted by examining Palm.

Special accommodation for Ladies.

Visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.)

Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association—(Alshi's Patia), on 2nd floor, Bombay No. 2.

N.B.:—Loans given on Estates, etc., by moderate interest. Only owners should apply.

Professor SHAH alias
MANECKLAL VADILAL SHAH.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
498-497 Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22357

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

R. B. SALISBURY

PRESENTS

THE QUAINTS

IN

'THE BLUE TRAIN'

EMPIRE THEATRE

4, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

TWO LIFE LONG PALS
WHO LOVED A
WOMAN WITHOUT
A SOUL!
SUCH IS THE THEME
IN THIS MIGHTY DRAMA

HAVOC

With an all Star Cast including

MADGE BELLAMY

AND

GEORGE O'BRIEN

A mighty Drama of War-dazed Women.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 P. M.

MARIA CORDA, LEWIS STONE
AND
RICARDO CORTEZ
IN A HYSTERICAL SCREEN SATIRE

NEXT SATURDAY
BOADICEA

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
To-Night at 10 p.m. only
RONALD COLMAN
IN
THE SPORTING VENUS
WITH
BLANCHE SWEET AND LEW CODY

Castles, Cabarets, night life in London, Paris and Deauville. The romance of a headstrong titled beauty, a poor lad and a dissolute Prince.

Unprecedented Rush in every Show During the Last Three Days to See the
GREATEST and the GRANDEST INDIAN SUPER-PICTURE
Not only of the year—or the age—but of all times!

"The Loves of a Mogul Prince"

A GORGEOUS AND LAVISHLY PRODUCED INDIAN MASTERPIECE PICTURE OF UNPARALLELED SPLENDOUR
Produced by the same Great Eastern Corporation which had made its name ringing with applause not in India alone but throughout the Civilized World by its "Light of Asia" film.

"The Loves of a Mogul Prince"

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STOCKS AND SHARES.

Liquidation On Reaction Theory

LESS INCLINATION TO BUY

Bombay, Oct 22.

While trading was narrow in Dalal Street to-day, the market showed consistent signs of weakness in most scripts, losing ground steadily from the start. There was slight rerovery but was lost on renewed selling. The market acts rather heavy and the public seems to have settled down to the conviction that the market has been overbought and that the reaction, long overdue has now come.

During the morning local bear operators started selling for the next settlement. At the decline scattered profit taking and mild support resulted in a rally. At this improvement selling orders began to pour in from many sections. As usua quite a number of operators and jobbers were nervous over the possibility of further liquidation.

E.D. Sassoon shares were dealt in at As. 11|6. Bharuch Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 13|8.,Nagpur Pref. shares opened at Rs. 493|12 but closed at Rs. 492|8. Luxmi Cotton opened at Rs. 1575 but while closing improved to Rs. 1590. Vishnu Cotton Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 2505. Sassoon Silks were sold at Rs. 81 for cash. Futwa Islampur shares were bought at Rs. 706|4 at the opening but later on were offered at Rs. 705. India Bank shares opened at Rs. 99 but quietened at Rs. 98|8. Eastern Bank shares were steady at Rs 93|8. Imperial new issues opened at Rs. 373|12 but closed quiet at Rs. 372|8. Central Bank shares opened at Rs. 24|10 and closed steady at Rs. 24|12.

Ahmedabad Electric shares changed hands at Rs. 136. Andhra Valley Pref. were done at Rs. 1025. Tata Power opened at Rs. 530 and closed at Rs. 528|12.

Bombay E. Tram Pref. opened at Rs. 69|8 and improved As. 2. United Cements opened steady at Rs. 103|4 and improved to Rs. 103|8 on expectation of better dividend. It is said that these shares are being distributed slowly to the public and there is rumour that good dividend will induce buyers. Punjab Cement Ordinary opened at Rs. 16|2 and closed at Rs. 16|4. New India Ince shares opened at Rs. 23|12 but closed at Rs. 23|8. Jupiter Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 12|4. Scindia opened steady at Rs. 15 but were sold at close at Rs. 14|14. Tata Steel Second Pref. were done at Rs. 88|8 at the opening but at the closed at Rs. 87|8. Port Canning opened at Rs. 677|8 but declined to Rs. 672|8. Tata Constructions opened at Rs. 63 but improved to Rs. 63|8. Tata Oil Mill opened at Rs. 31|4 and improved to Rs. 31|8. Bombay Telephones were done at Rs. 52|4. Telephone Deb were sold at Rs. 59|2. Bombay Burmah New were steady at Rs. 295. B. B. Petroleum were done at Rs. 4|15 but closed quiet at Rs. 4|14. Mackenzie Ltd were sold at Rs. 262|8.

Bombay Dycing opened at Rs. 852, declined to Rs. 851 advanced to Rs. 853 but eased off to Rs. 848. Century opened at Rs. 407|8 and closed at Rs. 405. Central India opened at Rs. 510 but closed at Rs. 508|12. Colaba Land opened at Rs. 140 and closed at Rs. 140|10. Crescent opened at Rs. 151|4 but closed at Rs. 150. Indore Malwa improved to Rs. 375|10 after opening at Rs. 373|2. Kohinoor opened at Rs. 217|8 and closed at Rs. 215|10. New Great opened at Rs. 251|14 and closed at Rs. 250|10. Pearl opened at Rs. 522|8 and closed at Rs. 520. Simplex closed at Rs. 90 after opening As. 10 higher. Swadesh closed at Rs. 475 after steady opening at Rs. 477|8. Pabani lost Rs. 1|4 from the opening rate and closed at Rs. 230. Fazal lost Rs. 7|8 from the opening level to Rs. 800. Madhavji opened at Rs. 56|4 but sellers sold at close at Rs. 53|12.

Tata Iron shares Defd. opened at Rs 290 and declined to Rs. 285. A rally to it to Rs. 293 but again declined to Rs. 285 and closed at Rs. 286|4. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 81 but closed at Rs. 80. Bleaching opened at Rs. 252|8 but were sold down to Rs. 248|12 Alcock opened at Rs. 375 but closed at Rs. 372|8. Bombay Burmahs opened at Rs. 823|12 but closed quiet at Rs. 821|4. Trams grinded between Rs 151|14 and Rs. 151|4. Bombay Steams were steady at Rs. 280. Bundi Cement opened at Rs. 24|2 but closed at Rs. 24. Central India Mining opened at Rs. 13|8 but closed at Rs. 13|4. Indian Cement opened at Rs. 384|6 but closed at Rs. 383|12. Katni Cement Ord. opened at Rs. 280 but declined to Rs. 276|2. Shivrajpur opened at Rs. 31|4 and closed at Rs. 30|12. Tata Hydros opened at Rs. 1150 but closed at Rs. 1148|12.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
DAY'S FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 22.

Bombay Dyeing 852, 51, 53, 849.
Century 408, 7, 8, 6, 5, 404.
Crescent 151, 150.
Fazal 809, 7, 6, 2, 800.
Indore M. 373, 375.
Nagpur 510, 11, 10, 508.
New Great 252, 250.
Pearl 523, 22, 21, 520.
Simplex 91, 90.
Swadesh 478, 475.
Burmah 824, 22, 23, 821.
Hydro 1153, 1152, 50, 53, 1148.
T. Defd. 290, 88, 93, 85, 286.
T. Ord. 81, 81|8, 80.
I. Cement 385, 386, 383.
Katni Ord. 278, 276.
Alcock 375, 372.
T. S. 2nd Pref. 88|12, 87|8.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).
Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 388/12.
Apollo (50) nil, 6
Berar Mills (200) 0, 160.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 848/12.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 508/12.
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 487-1|2.
Century (100) (yr. 20) 405.
Crescent (100) Rs. 3, 150.
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6) 140/10.
Dawn (250) 35, 550.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Re. 0|11|6.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 97-8.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 12.
Fazulbhoy (100) (yr. 13-1/2) 800.
Finlay (100) 0, 122/8.
Framji Petit (1,000) 325.
Globe (100) 19.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1/2. 121/4.
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1|4 373|12.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 252|8.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1|2.
Kasturchand (50) 17|12.
Kohinoor (100) (yr. 13-1/2) 215/10.
Laxmi Cotton (250) 755, 1592-8.
Madowji Darmsey (100) nil, 55.
Madras United (250) Rs. 25. 500.
Madowji Darmsey (100) nil, 53/12.
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 170-10.
Mayer Sassoon (100) 75
Morarji Goculdas (1000) 60, 1575.
New Great Mills (100), 0, 250/10.
New City Mills (100) 7-1|2 95.
Pabaney Mills (250) (10) 7-1/2, 230.
Pearl Mills (250) 15, 520.
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 381|4.
Sassson Silk (50) 5 1/2 83.
Simplex (250) 90.
Sholapur (100) 3255, 6300.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15. 475.
Swan Mills (100) 0. 130.
Tata Mills (500) 67/8.
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2500.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 657-1/8.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. nil, 372/8.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. ...., 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10, 821/4.
Burma T. Corporation (50 Pd. up) 4|14.
Bombay Steaf Co. P. (250) 6 p.c.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) 280.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4. 281-4.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jost Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 180.
Jupiter Assurance (100) (12 Pd.) 12-10
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1|2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Rs. 1 23-10.
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7|12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance X.D. (100-150 Pd.) 30 p.c. 2875
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 682|8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 14|14.
Tata Construction (30) 4 63/8.
Tata Iron Defd. (30) 286/4.
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) (100) 7-1|2 p.c. X.D. 87/8.
Tata Iron Defd. (0) 286-4.
Tata Iron (0) (85) Re. 1, 80.
Telephone Co. Ord. (50) Rs. 1 52/4.
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50(59.
Tata Oil (100) 32.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 1-4, 24.
Central India Mining (10) 0, 13/4.
Gwalior Cement (100) 130.
Indian Cement O. (250) 383/12.
Katni Cement D. O. (100) 276/4.
Punjab Cement O, (10), 13/4.
United Cement (100) 103.
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 183/12.
Shivrajpuis (10), 3, 30/12.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Pattis (100) 8 p.c. 136.
Ahmedabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c. 915.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 101
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p.c. 97.
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Mandra Bhon (100.90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1|4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1|2, 140.
Tapti Valley (500) 8 1/2 p.c. 707/8.
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88|8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100 1,140.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 20 240 xd.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 900.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs. 605.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 525.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25. 495.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley O. (1,000) 4 p.c. 717/8.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8, 151-14.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.
Karachi Electricity (100) 9.1/2 p.c. 132
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro. Elec. (O) (100) 380, 1148/12. 1153/12.
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1|2 p.c. 104.
Surat Electric (O) (100) 5 p.c. 135.
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1070
Tata Hydro. Elec. (O) (100) 30, 1148. 12.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 528/12.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 940.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

3-1/2/ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73/ 7/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93|10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93|2.
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85/2
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 97|6.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 91/2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100|2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100|12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101/9.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 105/12.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102|6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104/8.
6-1|2 per cent Bbay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83|4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 82/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 82|4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110|8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.

Forward Rates:—3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73/5/6 1st November sett. 1945-55 Rs. 105/11/0.

Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull.

BULLION MARKET.

THE BOMBAY BULLION BROKER'S ASSOCIATION LTD.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

London Ready 26/10.
,, Forward 26/12.
America cent 58/2.

	Op.	Cl.
China	2/7/8	2/7/8.

Ready 59/14.

	Op.	Hi.	L.	
Asoje	60/1	60/2	59/13	59/14

Tejimandi -/6/-.
Kartik 60/3 60/4 59/15 60/-.
Tejimandi 1/2.

GOLD.

Ready 21/6.
Asoje 21/5/9.
Asoji 21/5/6.
Kartik 21/5/6.
National city 21/8/9.
N. Manordass 21/8/8.
N. Motilal 21/6.

OILS & CAKES.

THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD.)
Bombay, Oct. 22.
EX GODOWN BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 640/- per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 530/- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 147/- per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 65/- per ton.

NEW YORK

A REACTIONARY OPENING—PRICES RECEDE ON FAVOURABLE WEATHER—RALLY ON TRADE BUYING—FAVOURABLE DRY GOODS MARKET—FUTURES IRREGULAR—1 POINT LOWER TO 6 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, Oct. 20.

The market had a reactionary appearance at the opening to-day and prices after being 5 points lower at the begining of trading receded to a moderate extent of 12 points under previous closing, due to scattered selling influenced by reports of favourable weather and absence of frost. There was less outside demand but prices gradually improved under trade buying stimulated by favourable conditions in dry goods markets. Distant deliveries were relatively steady owing to absence of selling pressure and the market closed irregular at a decline of 1 point to a rise of 6 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 20.05c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed 4 points lower to unchanged. Spot cotton prices remained unaltered at 19.11c.

The weekly statistics issued by the New York Cotton Exchange show that the World's spinners takings of American cotton in the past week amounted to 355,000 Bales against 378,000 Bales in the previous week making a total of 29,93,000 Bales for this season. The amount brought into sight for the season stands at 4,681,000 Bales and takings by American Mills so far this season are 1,307,000 Bales. Exports from America amounts to 1,790,000 Bales. The total stock in the United States is estimated at 2,493,000 Bales. World's Visible supply of American cotton on the 19th instant stood at 3,945,000 Bales.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York, Oct. 20.

N. Y. December Highest 19.60 plus .05.
N. Y. December Lowest 19.46 —.09.
N. Y. January Highest 19.57 (11-56 a.m.).
Y. Y. January Lowest 19.43 (10-14 a.m.).
Mr. Gann cables as under:—
Expect advance to continue until Tuesday. Buy about 19.40 December cotton.

AMERICAN WHEAT MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 20.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—

America Cables:—Wheat hedge selling. Bulls liquidation wheat corn beginning.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

"Consider market sound. Trade take off improved. See little prospect any crop improvement now. Expect gradually higher market."

Reuter, dated the 20th instant:—

"Market was steady, favourable weather being counterbalanced by trade buying and favourable conditions in dry goods trade."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1928-29	1927-28
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 20-10-28	3088000	3143000
Receipts Yesetrday 20-10-28	83000	47000
Exports to date 20-10-28	1881000	1768000
Stock at Ports 19-10-28	1646000	2049000
Stock Interior Towns 19-10-28	847000	967000
Stock Liverpool 19-10-28	545000	1015000
Visible Supply 19-10-28	3945000	5683000
Quantity in Sight 19-10-28	4681000	4992000

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

The Market has ruled steady both in respect of Ready and Forward positions with the following closing quotations:

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/3 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/15 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. War field Rs. 8/13 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Sirsa, Rs. 8/12 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment September Rs. 8/11 1/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Octo.-Dec. Rs. 8/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 8/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

Castorseeds Delivery, May Opening Rs. 49/10/6, Highest Rs. — Lowest Rs. 49/4, Closing Rs. 49/4/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 4/7/9, Highest Rs. 4/7/10 1/2, Lowest Rs. — Closing 4/7/9.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February. Opening Rs. 54/9, Highest Rs. — Lowest Rs. 54/7, Closing Rs. 54/9.

LIVERPOOL

HEDGE SELLING—MEETING TRADE FIXING—CONTINENT BUYING—FUTURES 10 TO 11 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, Oct. 20.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a decline of 11 points in sympathy with overnight New York weakness. There was some hedge selling which was absorbed by trade fixisg call sales and Continental Buying. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and closed at a decline of 10 to 11 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 10.95d. per lb. and sales amounted to 4,000 Bales.

Empire cotton futures closed at a loss of 8 points with January 10.26 and May 10.21. Egyptian futures declined 25 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 20th instant.—

(1) Weather cool—Light to moderate rainfall along Carolina Coast. Spot demand increasing.

(2) Hedge selling meeting trade fixing call sales. Continent buying.

Messrs. Dewkaran Nanjee have issued the following cable from New York:—

To-day's reaction Natural and while may extend some further still expect much higher later.

From Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co., dated the 20th instant.—

"No frost; rapid picking Texas; basis easier; heavy hedge selling."

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

The local forward market opened at Rs. 365 for Broach A./M. delivery and declined to Rs. 364 on scattered liquidation. At this level reports of unfavourable rains in Amraoti District induced good speculative buying and prices improved to Rs. 367/8. Slight relapse occurred at this level and prices grinded with irregular trading. Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 3 points and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M. 366/8.
Oomra D./J. 335/8
Bengal D./J. 298.

SEWRI MARKET.

Easter Liverpool cables induced some liquidation and the forward market ruled very quiet here. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were quoted as under:—

Broach A/M.	364/8
Oomra D/J	333
Bengal D/J.	294

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Oct. 22.	
Oct	249.30	+1.00
January	243.10	—1.70
April	239.40	—0.90

READY COTTON SALES.

100 P. Crystal & Co. Chopda 265.
100 P. Crystal & Co. Gondal 245.
100 Currimbhai Mill Bombay Press 267.
100 K. Vishram & Co. Amraoti 300.
100 Bussan & Co. Haldhar 317.
100 G. G. Kesha Shegaon 257.
100 Bussan & Co. Chandur 342.
100 Japan & Co. Jalgaon 275.
100 A. Damodar & Co. Bengal New 306.
100 Odhavji Shivji, Purna 261.
100 Breul & Co. Mulkapur 290.
100 Forbes & Co Bengal 261.
100 Toyomankwa Sindh American 541 1/2
200 Textile Mill Nagar 265.
100 Bombay.
Market closed on Tuesday for Dasera.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Oct. 22. Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	315	
Bengal Fine	310	
Bengal F.G.	295	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	315	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	295	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	350	340
Nagpur Fine	350	340
Yeotmal Fine	340	325
Arvi Fine	340	325
Amraoti Fine	335	310
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	330	295
Mulkapur Fine	320	290
Khandesh Fine	305	285
Muthia Fine		nil.
Muthia F.G.		250
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.		295/305
Purna F.G.G.S.		295
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.		300
Indore/Ujjain Fine		295
Burwah-Sanavad Fine		295/300
Surat Fine		nil.
Broach F.G.		nil.
Broach Fine	360	
Westerns M.G.	340	
Cambodia	425	
Miraj/Sangli	350	
Compta Good	365	
Dhollera		nil
Kadi/Viramgam		nil.

WEEKLY CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Messrs. V. H. A. Ganny have issued the following weekly report dated Calcutta Oct. 20:—

Jutes:—All other sections having very little business done at moderately unchanged rates except the miscellaneous in which Indian Standard Wagon and Indian Iron and Steel were done at moderate rates, we confine ourselves to the Jute section which during the latter half of the week has engrossed the minds of the shareholders in particular and the public in general owing to the abrupt intrusion of the well-grounded news of termination of Short-time Agreement.

The market opened this week at practically unchanged rates, and owing to the commencement of Puja Holidays, business was moderate. Anglo-India, Barnagore, Union, Dalhousie and Kanknarrah were in good demand, and the prices of the shares had improved by few points. On Wednesday some of the mills bought a good quantity of Jute and sold a good deal of Hessian at market rates; and their dealings and movements for selling and buying convnced many of the termination of the Short-time Agreement, and on Thursday morning, the newspaper reports from London that a meeting was held by the various Calcutta Managing Agents' Offices in London which decided to prolong the working hours for the mills, and the question being referred to Calcutta for consideration, completely disorganised the business and created a panic with buyers' total disappearance and sellers predominating, which created such a strong feeling of nervousness that shares were offered at more than 20 to 50 points lower than their last closing rates without hesitation which lasted till Friday afternoon, when people were rather somewhat assured that even if the short-time Agreement terminated, mills would work for 60 hours instead of 54, and not more as was rumoured to be the case. The market closed better than its lowest level due both to bear covering and a little buying support.

In our as well as general public opinion the consequences would be fatal to the mills if they take such an unwise step and break the Short-time Agreement. As anticipated in our report some time back, we repeat the circumstances and environments of present trade conditions do not permit the mills to break up the Short-time Agreement. We do not think that the mills would make a bold move in the matter, detrimental to the trade, without full consideration of the question at hand in the next meeting which is to be shortly held.

Howrah, Clive and National opening at 61, 48 and 36/8, dropped to 56/4, 42/4, and 33/4 and closed better at 57/12. 43/12 and 34/4. Hukumchand marked a drop from Rs. 28/8 to 26/3. Presiency came down to 11/8.

Among higher denominations remarkable fall was noticeable specially in Lothian, Orient and Cheviot. Lothian were quoted at 680, which came down to 640 and suddenly collapsed to 575, closing better at 600. Orient and Cheviot reached the lowest level of 265 and 320, closing better at 285 and 340 respectively. There was a general fall of about 10 to 12 per cent. in all other shares which closed a little better.

Our next issue will be published on 10th November 1928 as the market will be closed from to-day till 4th November 1928 on account of Puja Holidays.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 22.
Since 1st September.

In full pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Khandesh		1,230	575
Central India	249	4,832	6,765
Barsi and Nagar	301	1,218	1,204
Hyderabad-Gaorani	92	881	560
Berar	245	8,797	3,702
Central Provinces	156	6,772	2,484
Total Oomras	1,041	23,750	15,290
Dholera	155	1,530	12,045
N.-W. Provinces	1,895	11,570	5,452
Rajputana	129	879	5,205
Sind-Punjab	1	456	4,360
Broach		2,505	2,345
Coompta & Dharwar		1,737	2,339
Westerns-Northerns	239	2,198	2,634
Cocoanada		1	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		451	6,043
Persian		30	1,615
American		778	18,088
Egyptian and African		5,942	4,288
Comilla, Burma and other sorts			2
Total	3,510	51,827	79,707

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 20.
1st Sept. to 18th Oct.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	330	91,221	52,524
Japan & China	2,000	57,345	56,989
Coast Ports		2,969	2,692
Up-country by Rail		18,804	8,770
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		20,827	5,750
Total	2,330	301,166	1,26,725

GRANDEUR OF KANEHRI CAVES.

ONLY ROCK-CUT MONASTERY IN WESTERN INDIA.

LABOUR OF 40,000 MEN FOR 40 YEARS.

A lecture on "Kanehri" The Great Buddhist Centre was later dilivered by Mr. C. A. Machhala at "The Buddha Society Bombay". Its text is as under:—

"Friends,—Before reading my to-day's paper. I am taking the liberty for a per sonal explanation and that is what I think of Gautama and his Teachings! I am very often asked by good many friends specially from our Society "How I began and what made me to take interest in Buddhism?" It was some years back that I went to see Kanehri Caves and when I was having the look round about the caves, it reminded me "In reality, Art is the highest expression of the whole moral and material condition of a people and their ever strengthening incentive to a higher life", and this thought inspired me to study the teachings of Gautama Buddha; and what I found there? I found Buddha asking himself what good many of us ask ourselves in daily life; "what is the purpose of life of man? Born helpless, harassed by feelings of uneasiness and discomfort, exposed to difficulties and dangers, often poor and destitute, often diseased and disabled, often depressed and discouraged, often insulted and irritated, often buoyed up with hopes and often disappointed in carrying out his designs, always ignorant and yet pursuing knowledge, man one day breathes his last, to begin once more a career of misery a condition at once inevitable and undesirable. Goutama was impressed with this feeling. Although a born prince, he left all the luxuries. Journeyed from place to place practicing austerities,. Now as lean as a reed, now hardly able to breathe, and now standing in the sun till he could'nt continue. Quiet, serious, full of faith, courageous, resolute and easily remembering what he saw and heard Buddha torturned the flesh, that the spirit might be illumined and that not distracted by external objects, it might experience the beautitude which contemplation produces. Buddha says that his efforts were crowned with success. Doubtless they were successful, for he communicated an impulse to national thought and aspirations and re-cast all social and religious Institutions.

WHAT IS RELIGION?

Many of my Hindu and specially: Muslim friends criticise me and ask me "how I can take so much interest in Buddhist Religion and speak of Lord Buddha in the term I have spoken to you?" My reply is "friends. first of all what is a religion? religion is admonition and it means being pure. Buddhism at least in its earliest and truest form is no religion at all if by religion one means belief in dogma but a mere system of morality and philosophy and therefore from an Atheist to a most fanatic religionist can enter its fold. Buddha knew no Caste or creed distinction as he has said "There is no caste in blood and tears".

So ending this personal explanation, will read my paper on Kanehri Caves the place which inspired me to study the teaching of Gautama which inspired me to join this Society. The Kanheri Caves are too numerous to describe here in detail. Most of them are of a very simple type and were probably, nearly all, were excavated by the early Hinayan Sect but in after times as the Mahayana Schools gained in popularity and influence, sculptures were introduced by them on the walls of many of the caves and especially in the verandah of the Great Chaitya Cave. We do not, however, find here elaborately carved pillars and pilasters, such as we find in the later caves at Ajanta, Elura, Karle, etc. Such ornaments, however, as we do find here is not without interest, and should be compared with what we find at Nasik, Junnar and Konkan groups of caves.

100 CAVES.

The caves which are about 100 in number are easily reached from Borivli Station on B. B. & C. I. Ry. about 5 miles from the Station; it can be reached by tongas or bullock carts. The sight of the caves lonely picturesque, and not far from old rich trade centres of Sopara, Kalyan, and Chemula.

Kanhagiri the old name of the hill perhaps the Prakrit corruption of the Sanskrit Krishnagiri or Krishna's Hill seems to show that the fame and holiness of Kanehri date from before the rise of Buddhism. The Buddhist legends place the conversion of the Konkan to Buddhism as early as the lifetime of Gautama Buddha. It is said Purna a Sopara merchant was so affected by hearing Buddhistic Hymns sung by Merchants from Sharavasti near Banarese, that he determined to become follower of Gautama, and went to see Gautama and requested him to come and preach his doctrines to Konkan people. About 246 B. C. when Ashok determined to spread Buddhism over India, a certain Dharmarakshita called Yona was sent to Aparante or the Konkan and made many converts.

Kanehri when rich and famous differed greatly from its present state of wild loneliness. The relic mounds were bright with festoons and flags. The flights of clear cut steps 900 to 1,000 in number were furnished with hand rails and the neat well kept cells were fitted with doors and windows and shaded with canopies. Though the monks were poor the monastry was rich. This was the abode of several thousand monks, of pure blameless lives, so talented and learned that the five Indies took them as models. From morning till evening the young and old were busy, teaching and learning, and from all sides, strangers flocked to find from the elders the solutions of their doubts.

ONLY ROCK-CUT MONASTERY IN WESTERN INDIA.

Kanehri is the only rock-cut monastry in Western India that has the feeling of having been, and of being ready again to be a pleasant and popular dwelling place. It is said by Mr. Nairne in his book on "Konkan" that, "It is a town carved in the solid rock, which if the monks and the worshippers returned, would in a day or two, be as complete as when first inhabited. All things in their place remain as all were ordered ages since."

The life of Kanehri Caves is 100 to 400 A. D. Fah-Hian the great Chinese Traveller refers to Kanehri in his travel during the 5th Century. The Caves were discovered by Portuguese in about 1534 and their first notice is from the pen of Don Joho Castro in 1539, he gives extensive description of the caves in his book "Primeiro da Costa de India." About the year 1540, Garcia D'Orta mentions two underground temples in Salsette. "One of which was in a hill larger than the fortress of Diu and might be compared to a Portuguese City of 400 houses. There were 300 houses with images carved in stone. Each house had a cistern with conduits bringing rain water."

Fryer gives a brief account of his visit to the caves in 1675 and after gives a brief account he says "To see all would require a month's time. But we might see as much as we could in our allotted time. Whose labour this should be, or for what purpose, is out of memory; but this place by geuties is much adored. It is probable a heathen fane or idolatrous pagod, from the superstitious opinion they still hold of its sacredness; wherefore the Portugals, who are now masters of it, strive to eraze the remainder of this Herculean work that it may sink into the oblivian of its founders."

In 1720 Hamilton visited Kanehri and says "at present it is inhabited only by wild beasts and birds of prey."

EX-GOVERNOR'S DESCRIPTION.

Mr. Boon, the Governor of Bombay during the years 1716-1720, had drawings made of the temple columns and of the colossal statues. He gives a good description of the great temple cave, and says. "This stupendous work must have been the labour of forty thousand men for forty years. Time and the zeal of the Portuguese have defaced a great deal. When they first took the island imagining those place to be the habitations of spirits and demons, they used constantly to discharge their great guns at them, which has left so many of them in a very maimed and broken condition."

And later in 1825 Bishop Heber considered the caves in every way remarkable from their number, their beautiful situations, their elaborate carving and their marked connection with Buddha and his religion.

Though too much has been said of this great Buddhist cultural centre—the Kanehri Caves—very few people in Bombay (will include our society) take any interest about them. Both the Government and public of Bombay Presidency are apathetic. The inscriptions in these caves some of which perhaps as old as the first century A. D. have been neglected. I must mention here that there are several inscriptions in different caves, not only that but there are some Pahelvi inscriptions which says of some zoroastrians visiting those caves in the year 1009 A. D.

No complete account of Kanehri Caves, its sculptures and inscriptions have been written yet, and I hope in a near future some of our research scholars will take the work in hand and do their duty towards the Dharma and the Country.

So I end.

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Dr. T. N SHARMA, KAVIRAT
Darul-shat (Regd.) Guirat. (PUNJAB.)

AKOLA TEXTILE LABOUR STRIKE.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

An appeal for help in connection with the above dispute is issued, dated 19th inst.

"About 1200 textile workers in the new Cotton Mills Akola (Berar) are on strike for the last 25 days as a protest against the reduction of wages and stoppage of attendance bonus. The wage cut against which the textile workers are protesting is 18¾ per cent in the case of piece workers and 16 2/3 per cent in the case of workers getting fixed payments. The wage cut which is now contemplated by the management has no justification whatsoever as the wages at Akola are already scandalously low. Mr. Ruikar, Secretary Prov. Trade Union Congress twice visited Akola and saw the Manager of the Mills and tried to bring about a compromise but as the Manager though sympathetic was not prepared to agree to terms acceptable to the workers no compromise was possible.

The workers at Akola have joined the C. P. and Berar Textile Labour Union in large numbers and are determined to carry on the struggle to a successful end. For the last 25 days the brave workers at Akola and their starving families have carried on the struggle without any outside, help, but now a time has come when adequate outside help is necessary to carry on the struggle to a successful end. We have therefore to appeal to all Labour organisations in India and in other foreign countries to contribute liberally for the help of the Akola strikers. We have also to appeal to all those who have the cause of suffering and starving humanity at heart to contribute liberally for the help of the strikers relief and their starving families and children. All contributions should be sent to Mr. R. S. Ruikar, Mahal Nagpur City C. P."

THE ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY.

DOES IT BOYCOTT PARSIS?

The latest number of the "Bulletin" of the "Iran League" reviews the extensive activities of the great Anglo-Persian Oil concern. At the same time it makes a complaint which, if well-grounded, needs to be widely known. It appears that the Anglo-Persian, Oil Company is debarring Parsis as such from service in Persia. Every week manual labourers as well as intellectual employees are admitted into service and shipped to Persia to work at Abadan and elsewhere. These are men from the Punjab, Madras, Bengal, and even local Mahrattas and Gujuratis. It is only the Parsis who are excluded. In certain cases it is alleged the candidature of certain Parsis was fully approved, but on learning that they belonged to this community, the management refused to enlist them.

After giving a conspectus of the scope of operations of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. and the comforts for the official and the ranks which it provides in the shape of housing, accommodation, sports, schooling for children, recreation and every amenity of life usually obtained only in Europe and America, the "Bulletin" concludes:

"But pray call us not sceptic or cynic if we ask how many of these joys of earthly paradise are denied to Persians and Parsis. An ugly rumour—it is more than a rumour we assure the impartial—reaches us that by an express ruling, Parsi skilled labour is barred admittance to Abadan. Hordes from Madras and stalwart Sikhs from Punjab, Bengali by the hundred swarm into the spacious area of the Refineries. Parsis? Well, they are recruited just in so far as Bombay is concerned but not for Persia. We do not speak without authority. Is there any explanation why Parsis are debarred from employment in Persia?"

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY COTTON CROP

Poona, Oct. 10.

The Second Memorandum on the cotton crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States, for the Season 1928-29, issued by the Department of Agriculture is as under:—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1926-27, the area under Cotton, in the Territory to which this forecast relates, has represented some 28.1 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

ESTIMATES UP TO 1ST OCTOBER 1928.

Information incomplete. Total area so far reported under early as well as late varieties of Cotton in Presidency proper, 3,561 thousand acres in British Districts and 1,953 thousand acres in Indian States. In Sind, 274 and 12 thousand acres respectively. Total 5,800 thousand acres; 9.1 and 20.3 per cent. respectively over corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date.

Area increased in Gujarat due to good rains at sowing time and in Sind owing to early and steady inundation, but decreased in Deccan and Karnatak partly due to unsuitability of sowing rains and partly to extended cultivation under groundnut. Sowing still in progress in parts of Karnatak owing to late rains.

In Gujarat, crop making satisfactory progress under favourable rain and weather conditions, almost everywhere except very low-lying areas in North Gujarat, where late sown crop rotted by heavy rains in September and will have to be resown. In Deccan, crop suffered from deficient rains in July and August and caused some anxiety especially in the east, but good rains in middle of September removed all apprehensions and substantially improved the general condition of the crop. These rains, however, proved rather excessive in parts of Khandesh and on canal areas, where early sown cotton was spoiled to a certain extent. Attack of leaf-roller and wilt reported in parts of Khandesh. In Karnatak, sowings delayed due to late and deficient rains, but good September rains encouraged sowings on large scale, and situation appears promising, while crop already sown shows healthy development. In Sind, crop doing fairly well, but serious boll worm attack reported in Jamrao tract and in parts of Nawabshah, causing considerable damage.

Classified by varieties Dholera has 1,941, Broach 654, Khandesh 1,315, Barsi and Nagar 302, Kumpta and Dharwar 1,158, Westerns 143 and Sindi 287 thousand acres.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INDIGO CROP.

Poona, Oct. 1.

The Preliminary Memorandum on the Indigo Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States, for the Season 1928-29, issued by the Department of Agriculture is as under:—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1926-27, the area under Indigo in the British Territory, included in this forecast, has represented some 0-9 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

(ESTIMATES UP TO 15TH SEPTEMBER 1928).

Crop mainly cultivated in Sind. Total reported and estimated area 874 acres in British Districts and 1,049 acres in Khairpur State. Total 1,923 acres; 25·2 and 72.8 per cent. respectively below corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date. Decrease in area general and partly due to unfavourable inundation and partly to lack of interest on the part of cultivators to grow the crop. Sowings done about middle of June in Khairpur State and a fortnight later in Sukkur and Nawabshah districts. Crop reported to be in fairly good condition genetally and is estimated to yield about 249 cwts. of dye.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RICE CROP.

Poona, Oct. 1.

The Preliminary Memorandum on the Rice Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States, for the Season 1928-29, issued by the Department of Agriculture is as under:—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1926-27, the area under Rice in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 3.7 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

(ESTIMATES UP TO 15TH SEPTEMBER 1928).

Information incomplete. Total reported and estimated area in British Districts of the Presidency 1,753 thousand acres and in Sind 1,020 thousand acres. Indian States in the presidency report 420 thousand acres and in Sind 4 thousand acres. Total 3,197 thousand acres; 2.1 and 5.1 per cent. respectively over the corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date.

Area increased in Karnatak due to good anti-monsoon showers and a favourable rains at sowing time but decreased in other parts of the Presidency owing to unsuitability of sowing rains. In Sind, area expanded due to early and steady inundation.

Crop somewhat suffered in places in Gujarat and Deccan due to deficient rains in July and August but conditions improved under good September rains. Attack of hoppers on rice was rather serious in parts of Karnatak, but being successfully checked in time, the crop is now doing well. Crop in Konkan in good condition, though slightly affected in places by excessive rains at times. In Sind, crop somewhat suffered from Grass-hopper attack in Larkana and Sukkur districts and from crab and rat troubles in Karachi and Hyderabad districts, but on the whole, situation not very serious and crop now doing fairly well.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool, Oct. 20.

"Featureless week; continue feel bearish, consider weight wheat burdensome. Australian, Plate news good. Buying limited here."

Wheat Prices:—

Dec. close at	s.9/3 3/8d.
Mar ,, ,,	s.9/2 3/4d.
May ,, ,,	s.9/2 3/4d.

March Chicago Wheat close at 118 1/4 cents.

You can *double* the value of your smile

This NEW WAY gives "off-color" teeth dazzling whiteness and makes your gums firm and healthy

DON'T think your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way.

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To prove results, buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

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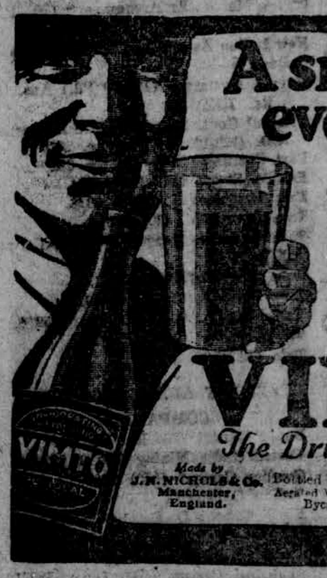

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Made by J. N. NICHOLS & Co. Manchester, England. Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Dyculla, Bombay. "VIMTO" Cordial Can be had from all Dealers.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

A public meeting of the Youths of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League, at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday) in the People's Jinnah Memorial Hall, Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding, to congratulate the Bombay Corporation on its decision to treat all castes equally by providing common drinking arrangement in all the Municipal schools.

NEW HIND MATA CRICKET CLUB

The annual gathering of the New Hind Mata Cricket Club will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. Dr. Kesharinath Vasudeo Save will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Supplementary Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Indus Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 24th inst.

URUS AT UPPER COLABA.

The annual Urus of Shaikh Hasan Ghazali will take place on Saturday, 27th instant, at Upper Colaba.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still born) 67. The total mortality this day last year was 81.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL WORKMEN'S UNION.

A meeting of the Municipal Workers of Drainage Department was held at Foras Road, on 21st instant under the auspices of the above Union. Mr. Pargarkar presided. He addressed them to make their Union strong and get their grievances redressed. Afterwards the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolution: 1. This meeting of the Municipal Workers of the Drainage Department repeats its demands of the wages for strike days (from 1st to 6th of October 1928) and earnestly requests the Municipal Commissioner to order the payments of the same.

SHRI VIJYADASHMI MAHOTSAVA

Under the auspices of Vedik Dharma Pracharak Sabha, and Teladi Kshatriya Sangathan Sabha a public meeting will be held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 10 p.m. to celebrate Shri Vijyadashmi Mahotsava. Dr. Kalyandas J. Desai will preside. Swami Omkar Sachidanand, Pandit Devendranath Shastri, Mr. Kanjibhai J. Rathod, Pandya Jayshanker Devshanker Sharma and others will speak on the occasion.

MAHARASHTRA HIGH SCHOOL.

The annual Dasara-Sammelan of the students of the Maharashtra High School will be celebrated in the School premises at Lower Parel at 8 a.m. to-day (Tuesday) under the chairmanship of Professor Vinayak Nanabhai Hate.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shunko Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 21st October and is due to arrive here on the 25th October at day-light.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with Mails from London of 18th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 20th instant.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from Bombay of the 13th instant arrived at Port Said at 9 p.m. on the 21st instant and left there at 1 a.m. the following day.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from London of 11th instant arrived at Aden at 6-30 a.m. on the 21st instant and left there at 12-30 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 26th instant.

OPENING OF PHYSICAL CULTURE INSTITUTE.

The opening ceremony of the Physical Culture Branch of the above Association will take place at the hands of Prof. Datto Waman Potdar of Poona on the Vijayadashami Day, the 23rd instant at 4 p.m. on the ground of the Association near the Parel Tram Terminus when a programme of music and physical feats of strength will be gone through.

CONGRESS NATIONALIST MUNICIPAL PARTY.

A meeting of the Joint Board of the Congress Nationalist Municipal Party convened on Monday, the 22nd instant at 6-30 p.m. is postponed to Friday, the 26th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THE KHAR YOUTH LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Khar Youth League Pandit Dayashankar Bajpayee will deliver a lecture on the "Removal of Untouchability" to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Laxmi Society Pavilion, 10th Road, Khar. All are cordially invited to attend.

YOUNG BHANDARI VOLUNTEERS CORPS.

Under the anspices of the above Corps a "Dusserah-Sammelan" will be performed under the presidentship of Mr. Ramji Gharuji Bhatkar, District Inspector, Land Records to-day (Tuesday) in the Shree Ganesh-Bhuwan of Mr. Damodhar Ganesh Parkar when Prof. Jaokar will give his concert and Prof. Kamat will give a series of his comic recitals when all are cordially requested to attend.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A general meeting of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Union Rooms, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on Monday, the 29th instant at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) when a lecture on "Dentistry in Ancient India," will be delivered. Members of the Medical Profession are cordially invited to attend the above lecture.

WORLI YOUTH LEAGUE.

To-day on the auspicious day of Vijaya Dashmi, the opening ceremony of the above League will be held in Shree Satyanarayan Temple at Fergusson Road, Worli at 6 p.m., when Shree Shankeracharya Dr. Kurtakote will preside.

SOMAVANSHI KSHTRIYA PATHARE SAMAJIK & SHIKSHNA SANSTHA.

Under the auspices of the Somavanshi Kshtriya Pathare Samajik and Shikshna Sanstha, Dusareh Samelan and annual prize distribution ceremony of the community will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. at the Shantiniwas Hall opposite Dharni Road Station. Dr. M. B. Velkar will preside. All members of the community are cordially invited to attend.

ON WHOSE BEHALF?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The two letters by "A Journalist" and "Junius"—both journalist—ask inconvenient questions.

May I ask them who her they have ever seen the "Khail" of a Madari, and noted that at the end of each round the Madari says "Bhardai Mairi Tumari".

Such has been the "Lila" of the great Madari journalist, Mr. B. G. Horniman. For this he deserves more than one address and why grudge him this when friends are obliging and Barkis is willing?—Yours, etc.,

LAXMIDAS RAWJEE TAIRSEE.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

"DASARA" AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE

THE DAY OF VICTORY

To-day is "Dasara", a very auspicious day for the Hindu community all over India. This is the tenth day of "Ashvin", the 7th month of the Hindu calendar. "Dasara" is otherwise known as "Vijaya-dashmi", the day of victory. In the name itself, we can trace the history of the day and the traditions surrounding it. It was on this day that the Maratha Kings, in the good old days of our freedom, used to start on their wars of conquest. The day, moreover, has got its seasonal significance. It marks the end of the Monsoons and the beginning of an active period of the year. To-day the banks will remain closed.

DASARA SAMMELAN.

Under the auspices of Gaud Brahmin Sabha, the annual Dasara Sammelan of the Kudaldeshkar Gaud Brahmin Community will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Morar Baug, Girgaum. An enjoyable programme arranged for the occasion includes music, pravachan, lectures and feats of physical strength.

Bombay, Oct. 22.—The Hon. Mr. V. Ramdas Panthulu has been elected President of the forthcoming First Bombay Provincial Andhra Social Conference to be held at Kalyan on the 24th and 25th November.—A.P.

POONA RACING SEASON

Some Reflections

(BY THE KNOUT.)

Thanks to the vagaries of the weather, the Poona racing season has lasted till the third week in October. This year seasonal conditions, and the usual incidents associated with racing in Western India have combined to give punters a deplorable experience which some will remember for a long time to come, and many will soon forget. This prolonged season will certainly have some telling effects on many horses who will have to be prepared for Calcutta and the forthcoming Bombay season which will commence ten days earlier this year. A strenous time a head for these poor horses who are never eased off for one full season in India. This is one of the reasons why so many valuable horses break down hopelessly in this country. Most owners evidently believe in the saying:—"Make hay while the sun shines" regardless of the score strain they put on these poor animals who are made to race throughout the year without rest. From Poona they have to go to Calcutta and Bombay. After the Bombay season, they are taken all over—Kholapur, Bangalore, Mysore and elsewhere, then Poona again and so on, until nature steps in and put a stop to this exacting business.

It is a pity that the racing authorities or some other authorities are not empowered to refuse the entry of tired horses or prevent greedy owners from killing their animals on the track. It is no exaggeration to say that some poor horses are made to race a dozen or more times before a season is over. Such owners should be sent to jail for cruelty.

STEWARDS' VIGILANCE.

It is pleasing to say that this year the Stewards have made a laudable effort to prevent "in an out running" and the vigilance has to a great extent, checked this practice which has made racing here the talk of the sporting world. Perhaps the notice taken by "Truth" in England on the short comings of Indian racing, has, at last, decided our stewards to act vigorously. Let us hope that they will exercise the same vigilance in Bombay during the next season and defeat the doings of the Golden Gang which certainly operates here very successfully.

I am not anticipating your retrospect of the Poona season, but I may say that this season has, in my opinion, definitely proved that some big trainers, who had hitherto enjoyed a reputation they never deserved, have, at least, proved themselves to be very incompetent.

This explains why some big stables here have done so badly of late, and in Poona this season, have collapsed completely, though the number and quality of horses under their training have in no way diminished. I have, for many years now, stated in the Press that some of these so-called big trainers were no trainers at all. Some of them might have been good jokeys in their time; but as trainers they proved a failure from the first; as is not unusually the case with ex-jokeys when they start as trainers. Such jokey trainers if they are guided by experienced owners may do well enough. As a matter of fact, Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas, who is a very experienced man with race horses, actually succeeded in making an ex-Army Sergeant, who was for a long time his trainer, a pretty successful man. Without the advice and guidance of Mr. Mathuradas that man would, probably, have been nowhere in the training line.

BAD TRAINERS.

When a person buys half a dozen costly horses and entrusts them in the hands of an "ignoramus," who claims to be a trainer, the result is generally disastrous for the owner. These horses are hustled as soon as they land in their country, regardless of the severe journey they have had, and the different climate they are in. It is small wonder that most of them break down before they have been long in the country. If one or two of these horses survive this severe treatment and succeed in winning a big event or two here, the trainer is acclaimed as a very clever man and he puffs himself with pride. Little does he think how his failures stand to his successs and much less do the public bear this in mind. There are not a few such trainers here, and I understand that, at last, some big owners are realizing that these men are a ruination to them. Some of these trainers are really too ignorant and conceited. They lack a little scientific knowledge which would have helped them a good deal. A little knowledge of physiology, hygiene, differences of climate and surroundings and other necessary points to deal successfully with such a delicate animal as the English thorough bread would have made all the difference with these men. All they know is to feed a horse and gallop him. It is all routine with them and they scorn any scientific idea which they happen to have never heard. The sufferers are, of course the rich owners who every year see a number of horses, for which they have paid fabulous prices, break down hopelessly.

MR. GAHAGAN'S EXAMPLE.

The handicapping as usual has not been up to the mark, and has caused discontentment among many owners. While those who are discontented grumble patiently and privately and are reluctant to complain openly through fear of worse treatment, it is, at least, pleasing to note that one owner, this season, has energetically protested against the haphazard manner one of his horses was handicapped recently. This owner is Mr R. H. Gahagan, a perfect "Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche" on the Turf here. His grey Arab horse, Hashash, who was given 7-4 in the Lower Plate, a race for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Classes declined on that occasion. Recently, he was entered in a similar race in an almost identical company and he was given 8-2. A sudden increase of 12 pounds without any rhyme or reason. In fact, there was no reason at all, as this horse has not been running even once in Poona this season, and figured badly several times during the last Bombay season.

It would appear that it was not Colonel Findlay, the Official handicapper, who gave that weight to Hashash. Colonel Findlay, unfortunately, took suddenly ill the other day, and the task of handicapping for that meeting was entrusted to a Military Officer recently arrived from Egypt. Every body naturally asks whether the W. I. T. C. could not find anyone acquainted with Arab horses here, instead of trusting a perfect stranger to country to do this work. It would appear that the W. I. T. C. consider no body competent enough to do anything except Military Officers. Is the W. I. T. C. a Military Clique?

PARSIS AND SPECIAL MARRIAGE BILL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In continuation of my last letter, will you be good enough to spare me some space in columns of your esteemed journal, to place my views pertaining to the new ethical ordinaces of Dr. Gour. On closer scrutiny of the situation we find that the essence of old ethics does not seem to despise our sensuous feelings nor does it aim at eradicating them from our nature but its sole object being the complete subordination of sensuous and natural self to the needs of a spiritual one. The new morality also aims at circumscribing our sexual laxity and over-sensibility in spite of the fact that men and women sinned in all the ages and sinners they ever will be; but moral bankruptcy has not been hitherto made the basis of foundation of it, as it has been so substantited by Dr. Gour. We realise that in new ethics of Dr. Gour our sexual and conjugal relations are placed at the mercy of individual caprice, to be immolated by those who are thirsty for license in the guise of liberty without any restrictive form or procedure, as they soon visualise that their great love or rather their erotomania is invariably blended with passion, intoxicated with senses, their craving for a change, their instability, their transient passion, their faithless egoitism. If that be the spirit of Dr Gour's ethics it will positively drag us towards self indulgence, materialism, it may corrupt the supple, unmoulded, and credulous minds, destined to live in the midst of civilisation the atmosphere of which is surcharged with sexual-attraction it may aggravate the tyranny of lower powers, to obliterate in sexuo sphere every natural and divine feeling; in short, there will be subject element without any objective check.

Sir, hence it is mistaken to believe that a person will bow to moral necessities with no other interest or motive than an enlightened sense of social interest, as they will inevitably defy such ordinances, abuse such laxity or indulge in such corruption. In fact of it, therefore, a rigid form of Asirvad—form of ceremony prescribed by Section 3 of Parsi Marriage Act of 1865 constitutes marriage a firm and lasting index of a spiritual bond.—Yours etc

RUSTOM DADACHANJI

SELFISHNESS OF ORTHODOX HINDUS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, I shall feel obliged if you will allow me to correct a few inaccuracies that have crept into the report in yesterday's issue of your paper, of the proceedings of the meeting held at Dadar re-abolition of caste distinctions in municipal schools.

In the first place the meeting was presided over by Mr. Bole, and not by me. Then as regards my reference to [illegible]

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINKLER.")

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1928.

Do you think, friend reader, that the time has come for somebody to attempt a comprehensive history of "British civilization"? The question is really intriguing. For, what is "British civilization"? When did it begin? How has it been shaping itself? Here are a number of knotty points which the historian of "British civilization" must tackle.

Such a historian has already arisen. He is Mr. Wingfield-Stratford, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. In two milky volumes he has brought out a "History of British Civilization" and a point of great interest to Indian readers of his work is his section on India entitled "Bande Mataram."

Mr. Wingfield-Stratford likes to be emphatic. He lays down as a "fundamental" proposition that there could be little sympathy between the white Dominions and India "since India regards the external world as a delusion, while to the white Colonial it is the only reality."

And the "reality" is supported comfortably, I presume, by keeping India as "the milch-cow" for British Imperialist ambitions.

But how did this historian derive the idea that India regards the external world as a delusion? No Indian can afford to do this. Does he not see how the "external world", particularly the world of the British, envelopes, almost smothers him? Has he any opportunity of developing himself, freely and unfettered, industrially and politically? The "external world" is not a delusion to him. It is persistent, oppressive, reality.

* * * *

The "Times of India" is angry because to the Associated Press special facilities are afforded "which are denied to others." And the one special facility referred to by the journal is a seat in the special train of the Simon Commission. Sour grapes!

* * *

But how did the "Times of India" sleuth-hound discover who "put on the wires" the impressions about the Commission's work at Poona sent to the "Hindu" and the "Leader"?

* * *

I should have imagined that the names of persons sending out a wire were not divulged to the public. Will the Post and Telegraph Department clear up this mystery?

* * *

Dog-racing in Berlin has proved a failure. Not because the dogs refused to play the game, but because the public was not allowed to bet.

* * * *

That's the difference between the British and the Germans. The latter do not look upon betting as a national pastime—with a Board to control it. But then neither have they an ex-member of the Indian Railway Board to function as President of such a Board when he has had enough of Indian "experience."

* * * *

She: "Most people admire my mouth. Don't you?"

Absent-minded Hubby: "Rather! I think it is immense."

MAGISTRATE IN A FIX.

STORY OF LINO THAT WOULD NOT LIFT.

TENANT'S DILEMMA.

A problem about lino proved too great for the Marylebone magistrate, Mr. Bingley recently and he confessed that he must "give it up," says a writer in the "Daily Herald."

A woman stated that, when she rented some rooms, she purchased some linoleum from the landlord for £3 and was handed a receipt. She had recently given up possession of the rooms, but when she went to remove the lino with her other goods she found that it was so strongly glued down that she could not possibly lift it without damaging the floor.

The landlord threatened to sue her if she did any damage in removing the lino, and had told her that she was liable to pay rent whilst her lino was still on the premises.

The Magistrate: I am sure I should not know what to do if I were in the same position.

Mr. Boswell, the missionary, suggested that the applicant should take it up as carefully as possible. The applicant said she was most careful, but found that she could not avoid taking part of the floor with the lino.

The Magistrate: You must not take away the house, you know. Some conundrums are rather beyond me. This is a nice point, which might go to the House of Lords.

The usher then suggested that the applicant might be able to resell the lino as it lay to the next tenant of the rooms. The applicant said that there was no new tenant.

The magistrate finally gave it up, saying that he could not solve every problem, and referred the applicant to the missionary.

WORLD-HUNT FOR AUTOGRAPHS.

For seven years M. Antoine Haupman, of Paris, has been touring the world, saying, "Will you please sign my book?"

As a result he now boasts says the "Daily Herald" that he possesses the autographs of

420 Kings and Princes.

600 Maharajahs and other Eastern potentates.

400 diplomats, including Presidents, and Any number of authors.

that I said was that title-holders and other gentlemen who took part in the meeting held at Madhav baug had often to attend gatherings at Government House where they had to mix freely with all the guests irrespective of caste or community, and where some of them at any rate had no objection to take at least aerated waters and perhaps also ice-cream served by servants belonging to the depressed classes.—Yours etc.,

V. N. CHANDAVARKAR.

POONA AUTUMN MEETING

SECOND-DAY

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

2-30 p.m.

FALFOOL	1
PLATINUM	2
DEAUVILLE	3

3-0 p.m.

VIBGYOR	1
WEDNESDAY	2
BLACK KING	3

3-30 p.m.

SEEWAN	1
NO NO NANETTE	2
RAZA KHAN	3

4-0 p.m.

SIVAJI	1
DRURY DANCE	2
ROYAL ALLIANCE	3

4-30 p.m.

ARRAN ROSE	1
BRASIDAS	2
THEONA	3

5-0 p.m.

CASINO	1
DARK BLUE	2
HOPPY	3

5-30 p.m.

BAYONNE	1
WEDDING DAY	2

6-0 p.m.

DHIDHA'A	1
ROULETTE	2
AHYID	3

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1928.

YET MORE SUPPORT

Propaganda in favour of the Nehru Report is growing apace, though we regret to find that the Publicity Sub-Committee appointed by the Nehru Committee has not been so far much in evidence. Following on the Madras All-Parties' Conference, a similar Conference in Kerala met at Calicut on Sunday and gave its whole-hearted support to the Nehru Report. The C. P. All-Parties' Conference is due to be held shortly and the various preliminary meetings held in the province promise to make the Conference quite a success. It was announced some days ago that efforts were being made to convene an All-Parties' Conference for the Bombay Presidency in Poona. We do not know how far those efforts have progressed, but it is necessary for this Presidency to hold an All-Parties' Conference at an early date either in Poona or in Bombay. Meanwhile it is very gratifying to learn that the Poona Municipality has almost unanimously approved the Nehru Report. This is a good lead to other local bodies. The Punjab, which has the reputation of being the most reactionary province and most divided communally, seems to have gone far ahead of other provinces in rallying round the Nehru Report. The Report has been adopted by a number of mass meetings of Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs in addition to the Punjab Political Conference. According to the latest report, the Working Committee of the Shiromani Akali Dal has generally supported the Nehru Report, but has urged some changes in details, calculated to do away with communal representation altogether. This progress in the Punjab is doubtless due to the earnest labours of local leaders like Dr. Kitchlew, Dr. Alam, Lala Lajpat Rai, Lala Dunichand and Dewan Mangal Singh. And now we have the cheering news that Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and some other leaders will soon start a regular Swaraj campaign in the Punjab and the Frontier Provinces.

Leaving alone the few reactionaries, who are yet to be disillusioned by Government, whatever opposition there is among Nationalists to the Nehru Report is confined to a few Muslims like Maulana Shaukat Ali, who ask for some additional safeguards for Muslims, and to some Congressmen who think that the stress on the Report may direct people's attention from the Congress goal of Independence. Maulana Shaukat Ali will be well advised to accept the suggestion of Dr. Syed Mahmud that he should meet in a friendly informal conference some leading Muslim Nationalists. At such a conference the Maulana's differences with the Nehru Committee, which after all are only in matters of detail, will either be completely settled or minimised. The fears of Congressmen pledged to the goal of Independence are groundless. In the first place the All-Parties' Conference resolution itself reserves to the Independence Party the right to work for its goal. There is no reason why with that reservation the party should not whole-heartedly endorse the Nehru Report. Secondly, the most ardent champions of Independence have agreed that genuine Dominion Status is practically as good as Independence and that Independence of the Egyptian type is worse than true Dominion Status. Now, the All-Parties' Conference has demanded genuine Dominion Status, which, it is agreed, is better than Egyptian Independence. If India gets in return for her demand only a spurious form of Dominion Status, few will stand in the way of her heading straight for Independence. But, as Pundit Motilal Nehru has pointed out, we have not to-day come to the parting of ways. Let us not, therefore, dissipate our energies in needless divisions and mutual distrust, but concentrate our united efforts on the all-important task of evolving a sanction behind the Swaraj scheme, leaving it to the next few years to see whether the scheme needs to be altered.

DOWN WITH UNTOUCHABILITY.

The Hindus of Dadar have done well to pass a resolution at a public meeting supporting the Corporation's decision to abolish caste distinctions in Municipal schools about drinking water pots. Their example deserves to be followed by the enlightened Hindus of other wards in the city. Such agitation is necessary in view of the Madhav Baug meeting and its possible echoes and members of the Corporation like Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta should not content themselves merely with writing letters to the Press but take a lead in organising such meetings in the City. Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, in addressing the meeting at Dadar, had little difficulty in proving that the position taken up by the Corporation was the only reasonable one, consistent with democracy and justice. He also showed that the position was thoroughly consistent with the true principles of Hinduism, a view endorsed by the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha by its resolution to remove untouchability. The local Hindu Sabha will do well to support that resolution and repudiate that of the Madhav Baug meeting. Mr. Chandavarkar's zeal for the removal of untouchability is admirable. But so repugnant is the term "untouchable" as applied to any class of men, that it would be best for him not to apply it even to those who want to perpetuate untouchability. We share his surprise that Mr. Mohanlal Desai, who has voted for discrimination against "untouchables" in schools should still continue to be a member of the Nationalist Party, which, like the Congress, is pledged to the removal of untouchability. This fact has puzzled many a supporter of the Party. In view of the approaching elections the Party will do well to clear its position with reference to this specific question. At all events Messrs. Mohanlal Desai and other members of the Municipal Nationalist Party who supported the Madhav Bhag fanatics, should no longer be allowed to remain members of the Party if the Party has any respect for the solemn pledges that it has given to the electors and for the resolutions of the Congress whose creed and policy it has adopted. We trust Mr. K. F. Nariman will immediately move in this matter.

PETTY JEALOUSIES

The "Times of India" seeks to make a mountain out of a mole-hill by stigmasing as "Anti-Commission propaganda through Associated Press" the special news about the Simon Commission which a journalist, presumably on the staff of that news agency, supplied as a piece of extra professional work to certain Indian journals. This uncharitable and ridiculous attempt to besmirch a news agency only reveals the attitude of petty jealousy with which the "Times of India" views the capable work of Mr. K. C. Roy and his colleagues. We should have imagined that our contemporary was aware that it was an established practice in journalism that a person working on the staff of a journal or a news agency was perfectly justified, with the permission of his employers, in doing extra journalistic work and thus adding to his emoluments. Is it not the case that special correspondents of British journals who continuously and outrageously mislead the British public in regard to Indian Nationalist aspirations are supplied from the staffs of Anglo-Indian journals, including the "Times of India" itself? As regards the statement of our contemporary that the Associated Press is a semi-official agency, "subsidised by the State in various directions," it will be recalled that Mr. Roy had occasion to deny some time ago that the Associated Press enjoyed any such subsidy. If this news agency does enjoy "facilities denied to others," that is surely no reason why those serving on it should regard themselves as merely the gramophones of official views. They would be failing in their duty as journalists if they did so.

SOCIAL REFORM IN BARDOLI.

The awakening among the Patidars of Bardoli, about which some particulars were published in our columns yesterday, is only a part of a wider social reform movement in that Taluka. The whole movement is, no doubt, a healthy offshoot of the recent Satyagraha agitation. Though it is primarily a social movement it will not fail to add to the political strength of the people concerned. It is also proof positive, if any were needed, that the original Satyagraha movement itself was spontaneous, had its urge from within and was for the most part self-directed. The Patidars have for the present resolved to stop marriages of girls under 14 years, to consummate the marriages after the girls are at least 16 years of age. The importance of this decision may be gauged from the fact that the Patidars have been among the most conservative people of Bardoli and that many of them marry their girls even at the early age of 5 or 6 years. We are also happy to learn that there is a movement among them to amalgamate some sub-castes. This is only the beginning. We would like to picture Bardoli leading India in the abolition of all castes among Hindus, the removal of untouchability and banishing liquor.

FOREST ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

POINTS FOR THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

(By S. G. Warty.)

The Government of Bombay have issued a press-note through their Director of Information stating that Forest Advisory Committees will now be constituted in certain districts of the Presidency. The present orders are issued in compliance with the intention of Government expressed in their G. R. of July 1927. Since that G. R. was issued, much water has flowed below the bridge. An important and comprehensive representation was submitted to Government by the Bombay Presidency Association in February last, pointing out the principal short-comings in the said G. R. and making a convincing case for entrusting the management of the minor forests to Forest Punchayats. Again in July last the same Association wrote another letter to Government further elucidating the points in their proposals The Royal Commission on Agriculture has also submitted its report, wherein they have discussed at considerable length the relations that should subsist in India between Forests and Agriculture. In the face of all these important developments, the Government of Bombay still seek to adhere to their former, effete proposals. It is a telling though a small illustration of the essentially anti-diluvian character of the Bureaucracy.

COMPOSITION OF COMMITTEES.

Before discussing the new policy recommended by the Agricultural Commission, it may be of some interest to consider the composition and the powers of the Committees that will now be constituted under Government orders. Take Kanara for illustration; it is the most important district so far as forests are concerned. All the members of the Committee will be nominated by the Collector of the District excepting the representative of the district in the Legislative Council, and the President of the District Local Board. The Collector will be the President of the Committee. Six members of the Committee will be officials, 2 Prant Officers, 3 Divisional Forest Officers nominated by the Collector and the Conservator of Forests who is entitled to attend as member. Three more agriculturists will be nominated to the Committee by the Collector. Thus the Committee is practically a Government Body meant to register official decisions. Even supposing that the three nominated agriculturists will not succumb to official influence—a very improbable occurrence in the case of nominated persons—the non-officials who will number 5 will always be outvoted by the officials whose number is 7.

The Committee as such have got no powers. They are only meant for informal discussion of small complaints and of some proposals of the Forest Officials. The meetings of the Committees will be half-yearly, the absurdity of which requires no comment.

STONE FOR BREAD.

It is no use spending more space on the discussion of these worthless Forest Advisory Committees. When we ask for bread, officialdom gives us stone. There is, however, one redeeming feature about the present personnel of Government so far as agriculture is concerned. The Hon. Mr. Jadhav is proud to belong to the agricultural class With a rare insight into the needs of agriculture he has decided to call himself the Minister of Agriculture, and well may we expect under his regime a satisfactory solution of the Forest-Agricultural ques-

(Continued on page 11)

AIMS OF CHINESE NATIONALISTS.

THE RUSSIAN SUN V. THE BRITISH WIND.

By P. T. Lau (Former Professor of Business Administration of Chung Shan (Sun-Yet-Sen), University of Canton, China).

III*

China is by no means Red. Even amongst the most intelligent of the Chinese, I doubt if more than two per cent of them understand exactly what is meant by Communism. The "Soi-Reds" have done much more damage than the Reds themselves and they have accomplished much greater propaganda work for the cause of the Reds than the Reds ever could afford to pay for the services. The intolerance and mal-intent of certain circles to suppress the truth have driven even the moderates into the camp of the radicals. The red menace we hear so much about, it seems to me, is nothing but a smoke screen of the enemies of China to besmear the Nationalists' aspiration and is intended to counteract the effectiveness of the Nationalists' slogan: China for the Chinese.

GAVE MORE THAN RECEIVED.

It is true that the Nationalists employ Russian advisers; but we must not forget that they also employ Canadian and American advisers and that the Peking Government employ advisers from practically all European nations. It is true also that the Nationalists employ Russian military instructors, but at the same time we must not overlook the fact that the northern war lord, Chang Tso-lin, whom the European powers lauded so highly as China's conservative leader, employs armies of Russians to fight for him. It shows China's present poverty in trained men. We are ashamed to admit this condition; nevertheless, has she not the right to employ whoever she likes in the circumstances? This too naturally disturbs the Powers.

Whatever the world may say of the Russians, they have won the Chinese heart and however the world may speculate as to their ulterior motives, so far they have given China far more than they can ever expect to regain materially. They did not wait until the Chinese laws were perfected before surrendering their extra-territorial rights. They did not invite the Powers to endless conferences before permitting China to increase on paper her customs tariffs from five to seven and one half per cent. They did not override the rights of China on the ground that she has no authorized government with which to deal. They did not tell China that the Russian government must hold on to its concessions until relinquishment could be accomplished through a gradual process. But in one stroke the Russians cancelled unconditionally all rights and privileges obtained under the Czarist regime.

HOW FARES IT WITH THE NATIONALISTS?

The rapid success of the nationalist army has startled the world. In the course of a few months' time this comparatively small army has traversed hundreds of miles northward to conquer strongholds held by powerful militarists, until now they dominate more than two-thirds of the vast empire, while militarists of the other third are straining every nerve to find means to stop the onslaught. Our well-wishers see that the hope for a United China through the Nationalists is about to be realized though critics would cite numerous instances to prove that it is the usual rise and fall of the tide in the struggle of powerful war lords in the Chinese Civil wars. But unbiassed observers can readily detect the difference. The Nationalists are fighting for a vital principle, while the militarists are fighting for selfish ends.

But what have been the aims of the Nationalists? They have adopted a platform which sets out clearly their purposes It is based on three principles of the people as laid down by Dr. Sun Yat-Sen The first principle is simply a declaration in favour of self-determination, freedom from internal militaristic oppression and the external yoke; the second, Government by the people; and the third, equal opportunity to earn a livelihood and the socialization of industries.

To put these principles in practice, as Doctor Sun realised, will require time. Therefore, he designated three periods for putting them into effect, namely, the period of military dictatorship, to enforce law and order; the period of tutelage, to educate the general masses in self-government; and finally, the period of constitutional government.

With these principles as its background, the Nationalists make their appeal direct to the people. A public opinion is thus created and educated. Not only are their soldiers taught exactly what they are fighting for, but the people at large learn of the aims and aspirations of the general movement. Hence the morale of the Nationalists' Army is superb.

(To Be Continued).

*These extracts are reproduced from Mr. Lau's book on China published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science, West Philadelphia. The first and second instalments appeared on the 17 ond 20th instant respectively.

Notes of the Day.

In A Dilemma.

The "New Statesman" is in a dilemma. The dilemma refers to the Indian boycott of the Simon Commission. This exponent of British Labour Imperialism is anxious to explain away the strength of the boycott and to minimise the importance of the great constructive step responsible Indian political parties have taken in arriving at an agreed formula at the All-Parties' Conference. So the "New Statesman" consoles its readers with the ridiculous statement that "there is no likelihood that the Commission will be required to judge the Nehru demands, for as the experience of the past month has shown, they have aroused the opposition of all the minorities in India". Such a dishonest and false statement is quite in keeping with the official Labour policy towards India but we should have imagined that the "New Statesman" laid some claim to being an organ of public opinion which arrived at conclusions after a careful and balanced study of the facts in a particular case.

Their Only Hope.

But the Labour journal has allowed itself to be so biassed against the Indian claim for genuine self-government that it resorts to the advocacy of the divide and rule policy in regard to India quite unashamedly, in a manner worthy of the Jingo Press. It says that the Nehru demands "have reinforced the determination of the Muslims to insist upon the maintenance and extension of the protective measures which they enjoy under the present Constitution." Apart from the fact that India at present enjoys no "Constitution" but a fraud called Dyarchy imposed upon her, the ominous suggestion to the Muslim community that it should demand "extension of protective measures" is in complete harmony with the policy the "New Statesman" evidently desires should be pursued in India, the policy under which one political group squabbles with another. It remarks, "As the time for constitutional action approaches, the normal antagonism of moderate and extremist must assert itself. Not for long can they act together." This is the only hope, no doubt, of the "Trustees" of India.

Minimum Age of Consent.

The views placed before the Age of Consent Committee by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas will be readily endorsed not only by enlightened Bombay but also by the enlightened section of the whole country. Sir Purshotamdas insisted that the age of consent should be at least 16 years within and 18 years without the marital state. But, he added, if the Legislatures in India agreed to a higher age of consent, that age should be put on the Statute Book. Strictly speaking, from the physiological point of view, which must be the decisive point of view, 18 years ought to be the minimum age of consent as much against the husband as against others. Besides, as Mr. Bole pointed out, it is impossible for a girl under eighteen to give any intelligent consent. The minimum limit of 16 years within the marital state, as suggested by many, should be regarded as the limit of concession to existing custom. It must be remembered in this connection that no Shastras prescribe any minimum or maximum age of consent. The argument that this is not a fit subject for legislation is urged rather too late in the day, there being already legislation about the age of consent. To the question whether the spread of education could not be more effective than legislation both Sir Purshotamdas and Mr. Bole gave the only sound answer that in a matter like this, which affects the life and vitality of the people, both legislation and the spread of education were equally essential.

Ban on Parsis?

The latest number of the "Bulletin of the Iran League" which is doing splendid service in bringing India and Persia in closer contact with each other, draws attention to the ban on Parsis for which the Anglo-Persian Oil Company is alleged to be responsible. The Company recruits men from all parts of India for service at Abadan and elsewhere in all branches of its establishment but it is alleged that it follows a deliberate policy of excluding Parsis from such service, so much so that, in certain specific cases, candidates whose applications had been accepted were subsequently not enlisted when it was known that they were Parsis. The ban, if it exists, seems inexplicable especially in view of the fact that Parsis of all persons should be considered most eligible for service in Persia. The Company owes an explanation to the public.

SCENES BEHIND PURDAH

How Indian "Colleagues" are Treated By White Commissioners

SIR JOHN THUMPS HIS TABLE

"I Don't Care for Indian Public" Says Chairman

SARDARS AND INAMDARS' EVIDENCE.

POONA, Oct. 22.

A deputation from the Sardars' and Inamdars' Central Association, Bombay Presidency, tendered evidence before the Simon Joint Free Conference this morning. The deputation was led by Sardar N. Mutalik (junior), Sardar Jagannath Maharaj Pandit, Mr. P. A. Inamdar, Sardar Mehendale and Sardar Vincharkar. The main point made by the deputation to which they stuck in the cross-examination was that while communal representations should be abolished class representation in all legislatures shouln be strengthened by giving special representation to the aristocracy and big landlords, to the University, to commerce, to labour and to industry. This, they held, would have steading influence over the conclusions of the popular chamber and would do away with the need for second chambers. Similarly, the Council of State's constituency should be broadened. They were agreeable to separation of Sind subject to financial adjustment and special protection to the Hindu minority for the first two elections, this being a transitional safeguard.—A.P.

SCENES BEHIND PURDAH

SIR JOHN THUMPS HIS TABLE

The following are some of the extracts of report as seen by the Special Correspondent of the "Hindu" the "Tribune" and the "Leader" of the Simon Show as staged in Poona and to which the Anglo-Indian bard specially commissioned by the "Times of India" to sing the praises of the "God's Good Simonites" takes objection.—In his "righteous" indignation he fathers the blame on the Associated Press though the reports to all the three papers are sent by their special correspondents.

"It was a "purdah" conference. Why, therefore, lift the "purdah" and paint for public notice the scene of Sir J. Simon growing red, thumping his table, rising in his seat and insisting that his pledge must be honoured by keeping the various memoranda confidential.

"In vain did Sir Hari Singh Gour cross swords with Sir John, impressing on him the desirability of publishing these documents.

"Dr. Gour had to be reminded that the Commissioners' task was to faithfully report to Parliament and not play to the gallery in India."

But this account, says our special correspondent at Poona, is based partly on hearsay, however much it may represent the position truly.

POONA, Oct. 17.

The theory of Joint Free Conference has now had four days' practical run and a review of its activities should be instructive both from the point of view of boycotters and of "Simonites." I will not here lay stress on the incident at the Poona Railway Station when the Central Committee members resented their subordinate position, because the Poona Loyalists showered their praise on the British Commissioners and seated them and their wives on the dais leaving the Central Committee members in the other crowd.

I will not emphasise the momentarily heroic remark of one of them that he would refuse thereafter to attend functions where he would be placed in such a humiliating position Nor, indeed, need one extend his sympathy to Sir Sankaran Nair having turned away in wrath because the Poona authorities had made no provisions for his car to be treated specially; and equally out of place will it be to record so late in the day the feeling of resentment caused among political Pundits by the action of the over zealous organisers of the reception at the Station who had, with the connivance of the authorities, arranged to ask the Band to play the national anthem when Sir John Simon boarded the car, which honour is reserved only for Royalty and for its chief representative in India. This might have caused a flutter among political circles, but it was planned with a view to produce the best counter demonstration of loyalty.

SIMONITES AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE

Then, again, one must pass over the feeling caused among the members of the Central Committee when they found the Royal Commissioners drive up to Government House as guests of His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, while they were left either to their own resources or accommodated in a hotel which in comfort and standard of service is even lower than a rival hotel where the two British reporters, who accompany the Royal Commission have been accommodated. This treatment was resented by the members concerned.

But all eyes were centred on how the first meeting would go off. Sir John Simon had probably come with a feeling that this was his chance either to establish his supremacy over his Indian "colleagues" or impair the usefulness of the Conference. It was a "pardah" conference. Why, therefore, lift the "purdah" from its proceedings and for the public notice the scene of Sir John Simon growing red, thumping his table, rising in his seat and delivering himself in righteous wrath of the verdict that his pledge must be honoured by keeping the various memoranda confidential.

"DIDN'T CARE FOR PUBLIC."

In vain did Sir Hari Singh Gour cross swords with Sir John Simon, impressing on him the desirability of publishing these documents and creating intelligent public interest in their proceedings. Dr. Gour had to be reminded that the Commission's task was to faithfully report to Parliament and not play to the gallery in India, nor indeed care for the newspaper reading public. But Sir Hari Singh Gour has the reputation for doggedness and made himself felt on the issue.

A word went forth that this storm in the first meeting might reflect itself in the public sitting. Those who expected it were mistaken, for Sir John Simon has the sweetest and nastiest of tempers according to what he is about. His point had been gained. No confidential memoranda was to be published.

If any Indian members felt they were at a disadvantage in not being guests at Government House where high officials could whisper real business into their ears, it was no fault of Sir John Simon. Moreover, the point was that Sir John Simon was more directly concerned in Bombay with its local Committee and this group would be satisfied with any position. So far you have a picture partly of hearsay, however, much it may represent the position truly, but now begins the public performance of their duty by the Conference.

SIR JOHN PLAYS HIS PART.

The scene was picturesque. No one could have more impressively occupied the presidential chair at the head of a horse shoe. A gray haired, bright-faced sharp-eyed individual, Sir John Simon looked the very picture of activity and sobriety. His questions were sharp but doubly sugar coated and his handling of business firm, yet very gentle. He was out 'to get the picture' of the working of Reforms in India to remove what he called was the ignorance of the British Commissioners. He openly encouraged the members of the Indian and Bombay wings to express their political views whenever they so desired in examining witnesses. Thereby helping the Commission to assess the true value of evidence and the facts brought out.

However, Sir John Simon cleverly succeeded in warding off suspicious regarding his motives by declaring that his questions need not at all be taken as indicative of his political mind, because he was trying merely to get at the picture; and more wisely he interjected now and then some Liberal veiws such as his opinion that the grant of franchise even to the illiterate was itself political education, that election malpractices existed even in England and that ratepayers nowhere wanted to stand extra taxes.

BURNHAM GIVES UP SHOW.

But surely he did not expect Lord Burnham to be equally diplomatic. Lord Burnham has very clear views on the subject, and as a journalist with traditions he had no difficulty in forming them according to what he considers to be the best interests of India; and as an ex-proprietor of the "Daily Telegraph," London, is he to surrender his cherished opinions even for the sake of Sir John Simon. He frankly sees in the perpetuation of communalism his best chance Why not then dig at it.

Col. Lane Fox must be feeling tortured by the need for cross-examination; and even Sir John Simon whispering into his ears questions which he should put does not simplify his task.

Major Attlee is quite a keen student, but seems to be working at the wrong end

(Continued on page 8)

NO SWARAJ WITHOUT UNITY.

Muslim Apprehensions of Nehru Report Unfounded

DR. ANSARI'S MOVING APPEAL

NAGPUR, Oct. 22.

Presenting the municipal address of welcome in a silver casket to Dr. Ansari, Mr. Pradhan, Vice-President of the Nagpur Municipality, expressed the hope that Dr. Ansari's arrival there, would result in the restoration of mutual good-will and cordiality, which had ever characterized the relations of the Hindus and Muslims in the past. He also expressed satisfaction at the strenuous endeavours of Dr. Ansari to free the country from the octopus of morbid communalism, and for his broad national outlook and his patriotic services to the Nation.

DR. ANSARI'S REPLY.

Replying to the address, Dr. Ansari said that from the beginning of his political career, his endeavours had been to bring the Hindus and the Muslims together. Unless those two great communities were united, it would be very difficult to think of Independence or Dominion Status. He advised his co-religionists not to look at the Hindus with suspicion and mistrust, and the Hindus should also treat their younger brethren, the Muhammadans, with some consideration.

Referring to the Nehru Report, he said that the report was the best possible document that the Committee could produce. Perfect religious freedom was given under it to both the communities. The main bulk of the opposition to it came from the community to which he belonged, but his co-religionists' apprehensions were unfounded, because the report gave religious liberty, freedom of education and a promise to remove backwardness, while the political rights were assured by the reservation of seats. This was fair and generous provision.

Dr. Ansari, in conclusion, earnestly appealed for the support of the Nehru Report.

Dr. Ansari addressed a crowded public meeting presided over by Mr. Abhyankar and left for Sukkur.—A. P.

BOYCOTT COMMISSION AND TABOO CO-OPERATION

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION A DEADLY POISON

GUJRANWALA, Oct. 22.

Mr. Atursingh, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Sikh League, in the course of his address, declared that the Simon Commission was a standing insult to India and he exhorted the Sikhs to continue to boycott the Commission and taboo co-operators. The Nehru Report, he said, was a fitting reply to the challenge of Lord Birkenhead, but the Lucknow decisions were not sacrosanct.

A DEADLY POISON.

He urged that there should be one principle for all provinces. Communal representation was regarded by the Sikhs as a deadly poison for the country. They could not tolerate that poison and allow it to continue in operation through communal representation being given to one community. In conclusion he exhorted the Sikhs to stand shoulder to shoulder in the battle for freedom. The Sikhs had not spared their efforts to release political prisoners but without making an impression on Government and had to find another way of going to prison to secure their release.—A. P.

SPLIT IN SIKH LEAGUE?

GUJRANWALLA, Oct. 22.

"If the Nehru Report is not trampled under foot I shall cease to be a member of the Sikh League", declared Sardar Kharaksingh in his extempore presidential address at the Sikh League. The Nehru Report, he proceeded, he looked down upon with shame as having lowered the Indian ideals. Dr. Ansari and Pandit Motilal Nehru urged at the Lucknow Conference that Indians must be prepared to die to win Swaraj. If they were prepared to give their lives why do it twice once to win Dominion Status and again to win Independence? The Nehru Report sinned against the self-respect and dignity of India. He wanted a fair field and no favour. Let all be free to seek election by mixed electorates. He would not mind if then the Sikhs did not get a single seat. The Nehru Report was open to objection as it laid the foundation of communalism. Finally he urged the giving up of liquor and the adopting of Swadeshi and Khaddar.

It is understood that as a protest against this address certain Nationalist Sikhs contemplate not taking a further part in the deliberations.—A. P.

INDIA HOPE OF THE WORLD

BRITISH EMPIRE IS THE LAST EMPIRE OF FORCE

ERANAKULAM, Oct. 22.

Mrs. Besant arrived here to-day and is the guest of the Maharaja of Cochin. Replying to an address of welcome from the Ernakulam Ladies' Association she declared that women's emergence into public life in the last few years was one of the striking features in India. This would make the national life healthier more useful and dignified. Education of girls because of the wider opportunities opening before them was of vital importance.

HOPE OF THE WORLD.

Addressing a crowded meeting this evening after the presentation of a number of welcome addresses including one from the Municipality Mrs. Besant said: "India is worth serving above all other lands for in India lies the hope of the world. She is bound to become a world power influencing the world's thought and action, but self government is her first need. The British Empire is the last empire of force which had survived the war, but it belonged to the past and not to the future." Mrs. Besant dreamed of a United States of India, a mighty republic of free States. "The sun of liberty for India is dawning on the horizon."—A. P.

SUPPORT NEHRU REPORT

GUJRANWALA, Oct. 22.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. Kitchlew and Dr. Alam have arrived here and are addressing public meetings in support of the Nehru Report.—A. P.

KATNI BOYCOTTS COMMISSION

UNANIMOUS SUPPORT TO NEHRU REPORT

(From A Correspondent.)

KATNI, Oct. 22.

The Hon' Seth Govinddas and Pandit Dwarkaprasad Mishra, M.L.A., arrived in Katni by the Calcutta Mail on the 20th instant and were received at the station by prominent citizens. They addressed a well-attended public meeting at night under the presidentship of Mr. B. L. Jain. A fairly good number of Mussalmans was also present. The meeting passed a resolution unanimously approving the Nehru Report and boycotting the Commission.

"A BREACH OF PROMISE"

Appointment Of Mr. Broomfield As Judicial Officer

BARDOLI INQUIRY COMMITTEE

SURAT, Oct. 22.

Inquiries in connection with the visit of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel to Poona go to show that differences have arisen between the Government of Bombay and Bardoli leaders regarding the personnel of the Enquiry Committee announced by the Government. The Bardoli leaders object to the appointment of Mr. Broomfield whose decision will finally prevail. Mr. Vallabhbhai and his colleagues contend that the appointment Mr. Davis as Judicial Officer was agreed to at the time of the settlement of the Bardoli dispute and call this appointment of Mr. Broomfield a breach of promise on the part of Government.

On the other hand Government is understood to contend that, though the Surat members of the Council pressed for the appointment of Mr. Davis, Government never agreed to that proposal and also that Government would not have had any objection to appoint Mr. Davis had there not been a certain technical difficulty.—A. P.

FLOOD HAVOC IN MADRAS

Bridges Collapse: Railway Lines Washed away

SERIOUS BREACHES ON N. E. LINE

Calcutta Mail Held up at Tuni

AN ENGINEER'S THRILLING ESCAPE

MADRAS, Oct. 22.

Heavy rain in the north of the Presidency has caused considerable dislocation of traffic and heavy damage. The train service between Madras and Calcutta has been cancelled for the present, and the Calcutta Mail did not run last night. At Ellamanchily, about 450 miles from Madras, a bridge has been completely washed away. A later report says, that while a break-down special, with the District Engineer, District Traffic Superintendent and the Assistant Traffic Superintendent was passing over a overbridge at mile 415, the engine and the emergency van collapsed down the bridge. There has been no trace of the officers and the engine crew. Further particulars are awaited. The Station Master of Tuni reports that the whole station yard has been washed away and the station is under water.—A. P.

BREAKDOWN OF ALL MADRAS CALCUTTA WIRES

BOMBAY, Oct. 22.

A Telegraphic Notification dated today says:

Owing to a general breakdonw of all Madras-Calcutta wires since 3-30 P .M. yesterday, traffic between Madras-Calcutta and Madras-Vizagapatam is subject to serious delay.—A. P.

FURTHER DETAILS

MADRAS, Oct. 22.

Further details regarding the Railway disaster on the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway line show that due to heavy rains several breaches occurred between miles 415 and 465 and many bridges have been washed away. The damage has been particularly heavy between Samalkot and Waltair. The Calcutta Mail which left Madras on Saturday is held up at Tuni, but the fate of the down mail due to arrive in Madras this morning is not yet known owing to the complete break-down of telephonic communications beyond Waltair.

Regarding the accident to the special train reported earlier. It appears that prior to the crash of the engine down the bridge the officers proceeded on foot patrolling the line. Having decided it to be safe they proceeded with the engine cautiously. They were standing on the foot plate of the engine when it capsized and fell into the stream. Mr. Traverner, District Traffic Superintendent and Mr. Temple Assistant Traffic Superintendent are still missing. Mr. Bazelgett, engineer, was rescued by Mr. Callanan. Permanent Way Inspector who noticing Mr. Bazelgett struggling in deep water threw a broken window into the water which the latter grasped and managed to reach the bank. Through booking to Calcutta has been cancelled for the present. Several passengers held up here are leaving for Calcutta by the steamer "Mashobra" sailing tomorrow. Mails for Calcutta are being diverted via Bombay. The latest reports show that further breaches have occured near Samalkot.—A. P.

BREACHES ON N. E. LINE

The Traffic Manager, M. & S. M. Railway wires from Madras under date Oct. 22 as follows:—

On October 21 between the hours of 13 and 23 owing to heavy rain N. E. line was breached at mile 465 near Anakapalli and at mile 449 between Yellamanchilli and Bayyavaram. The bridge at mile 442 near Regupalem was carried away. Two more breaches occurred at mile 430 near Gullipadu and at mile 424 Tuni Station yard which was flooded. The Down Calcutta Mail of the 20th and No. 33 Bezwada-Waltair Passenger of the 21st are held up there. The engine of the relief special capsized and was submerged just south of the bridge 510 at mile 415. The District Traffic Superintendent and the Assistant Traffic Superintendent who were on the engine and one fireman are missing. The District Engineer was slightly injured and the driver and the other fireman were not injured. The breaches cover milage 465 north of Anakapalli to 415 north of Annavaram. Kottur tank at mile 440 has breached. It cannot be stated when through running is possible.—A. P.

MORE BREACHES IN RAILWAY LINE

MADRAS, Oct. 22.

It is reported that heavy rains are still falling and that near Rajahmundry several breaches have occurred on the railway line. The following notification has been issued by the Railway authorities:—

Due to breaches between Annavaram and Anakapalli the booking of traffic beyond Pithapuram by mail and Annavaram by passenger has been stopped. Owing to breaches at various points between Annavaram and Bayyavaram on the East coast line mails from Madras for Calcutta and for places between Howrah and Waltair are being diverted by Bombay as transhipment at the scene of the breaches is impossible.—A. P.

G. I. P. RAILWAY TRAGEDY

NO TRACE AS TO ORIGIN OF EXPLOSION

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

Official report is now available of the tragedy which overtook Delhi-Allahabad Express when passing Manmad on the G. I. P. Railway on the 7th October last. The report is unable to trace the origin of the accident and also fails to provide any clue. It simply gives an outline of the accident and states that at about 14 hours on the 7th October while No. 198 Up Delhi-Allahabad Express train was running between Hisvahal and Manmad a terrific explosion occurred in a third class bogie carriage No. 4122 at milage 167/11 resulting in three passengers being killed on the spot and eight being injured. A crewman on duty on the carriage No. 4123 was also injured. Those killed included one Mohamedan and two Hindus, the injured being all Hindus. The adjoining third class bogie carriage No. 4123 was also damaged.

The engine with the first 5 vehicles was worked into Manmad with one dead and eight injured passengers. The latter were immediately removed to the Manmad Railway Hospital for medical treatment. The same engine with 2nd class bogie carriage and medical assistance was worked back on the Up Road to the scene of accident to fetch the remaining portion of the train and two dead bodies were brought into Manmad at 17.15 hours when normal working was resumed. There was no damage to the permanent way. The damaged carriages were detached at Manmad and handed over to the police.—A. P.

SURAT DISTURBANCES

27 MUSLIMS RELEASED ON BAIL

SURAT, Oct. 22.

The City Magistrate, Mr. N. V. Shaikh, yesterday heard the bail applications of a number of Mahomedans in custody on charges of non-bailable offences in connection with the recent communal disturbances and has ordered the release of twenty-seven of them including two rich Mahomedans named Nizamuddin Ramju and Mahomed Piran.—A. P.

DISARMAMENT IN PRACTICE

A "NAVY DAY" SERMON

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Washington.—27th October is the "Navy Day" in the United States. With reference to this, Mr. Wilbur, Secretary for the Navy, issues a strong appeal for "the maintenance of an adequate navy equal to that of any other Power." "We are the largest importer in the world and the second largest exporter", he says. "Our ocean-going and coastal trades are incomparably greater than those of anybody. There is scarcely one American who will not be seriously embarrassed financially, if our sea transportation is interrupted by the hostile fleet."—Reuter.

EXIT DRINK, ENTER CHARKHA

RANIPARAJ VOLUNTEERS WORK WONDERS

"Bogus Hukum Of the Fouzdar"

BARDOLI, Oct. 21.

The Secretary, Satyagraha Publicity, writes:—

Bardoli, writes:—

Below are given some accounts of the work that is merrily and vigorously going on in connection with the Drink evil in Bardoli and its neighbouring talukas.

Sjt. Nanabhai Desai who is at present working in the Mandvi Taluka writes from his Ashram in the village Puna:—

"The Raniparaj volunteers are indeed working wonders. They are ever ready to go from village to village to inform people of anti-drink meetings and such other propaganda work. In order that all people may attend meetings and profit from them, they even relieve some busy cultivators and work in their places on their fields. I would only mention here the name of Mangabhai, the Patel of Shathvav. He is not a simple volunteer. He is much more. He takes motherly care of young volunteers and goes round in their company carrying on his head a big bag full of foodstuffs such as rice, dal, grams, etc., for their sake and manages to feed them when they are tired. Who would not feel proud of such a band of volunteers? They are pure gold!"

This eulogy may be applied equally to Raniparaj volunteers in every other part. They, so to say, form the backbone of the movement. They are not paid-servants, nor are they Sanyasis. They have to attend to their agricultural and domestic duties along with this work. But it is their living faith that gives them unbounded enthusiasm to work for the good of their brethren. This campaign rests on the sure foundation of real understanding and conviction. But strange though it may seem, the authorities seem bent on disbelieving the truth and are anxious to prove to the world that it is all a show managed somehow by means of coercion and boycott.

GAINING IN BOLDNESS.

Another volunteer from the Raniparaj Ashram in village Kasvav sends in a record of 33 meetings in the talukas of Vyara and Songadh, within a period of two weeks. They were each attended by the Raniparaj men and women from dozens of villages, who brought with them the signed pledges of their own respective villages. No sooner has the Drink taken its exit at one door than has the Charkha made its appearance from another door, for orders were received at these meetings for 302 spinning wheels, 276 carding bows and 41 hand-gins.

Poor villagers who are fast shedding their fear frequently made bold to give vent to their grievances in these meetings. At Gadat the 'tarvadas' or toddy-tappers while presenting their pledge complained that the local liquor-vendor coerced them to tap though they were unwilling to, and prayed that the village friends might protect them. At another meeting in Antapur, somebody brought the news that the emissaries of the Excise Department were busy proclaiming in villages a bogus 'hukum' of the Fouzdar that nobody should dispense with their fouls on pain of being fined. Two men with heavy loads of vegetables complained that these were gathered from a village by petty village clerks without paying any price and that the complainants were engaged by them on 'Veth' to carry the load to their houses in Vyara. At a third meeting it was reported that the signed pledge of a village was snatched away from the villagers by the local wine merchant.

PEOPLE AND SUBA'S ORDER.

At the meeting in Magankui it became evident how the recent communique of the Suba of Navsari was received by villagers in the light it deserved. Referring to the injunction that no one may obstruct another who wanted to drink, some one from the meeting stood up and ironically asked: 'May not even a wife obstruct her husband from going to the liquor shop? Would she be prosecuted for the offence?' Another friend in all earnestness stood up to thank the worthy Suba Saheb for ruling that nobody may assemble near a liquor booth or near a grove of toddy trees, for was it not to keep away from these places of temptation and vice that they were all striving?

There is a suggestion for anything it is worth—that this rule of the Suba may also be made applicable to the agents of the Excise and Police Departments, with whom it has become a practice to put up at the liquor dealers' as far as it is possible. We are sure our friends the liquor merchants, already tired of playing to these uninvited guests, will most readily endorse it.

SCENES BEHIMD PURDAH

(Continued from page 7.)

of the stick. It is true he wonders why India has so few provinces which may be the feeling of his nither colleagues too, but he believes in literacy as the test of advance. You may say he is a Labourite, but there it is.

Mr. Cadogan feels bewildered by the depth of the problem presented by constitution making for India.

Mr. Hartshorn shows an intelligent interest, but would rather request the Chairman to put questions for him. He does not seem yet to have recovered from the shock of the storm which was roused by his indiscretion in London.

Why write about Lord Stratchcona, who has the spirit of the tourist?

If this intellectual calibre of the Simon team has been mentioned, Sir John Simon may be partly to blame for it. His original intention was a right one, namely, to assume that he had been asked to speak on behalf of all his colleagues and not let them enter the arena. But Sir John Simon must have absolute feeling of satisfaction in that in his colleagues he has men who would bow to his will, and that even Lord Burnham may modify his position if Sir John so desires. Therefore, failure or success of the Commission will be the failure or success of Sir John Simon; and this in its turn depends upon his nerves and his vision. For instance, if he thinks that the Assembly does not reflect Indian opinion because the Provincial Councils have mostly favoured his enquiry, and ignores the fact that in almost all provinces non-official majority as such was against him, he would be naturally tempted to grant fullen autonomy in their parochial sphere and centralize real power with the Government of India, having a Legislature whose nominal non-official majority could be manipulated. But that is diving deep. I was only describing members of the Joint Free Conference.

A RANK COMMUNALIST.

The Bombay Wing work next and its chairman, Mr. Bhutto, frankly is a party man and a rank communalist. He cannot disguise his feelings. His counterpart in the Central Committee is Nawab Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, whose knowledge of stereotyped arguments for communal representation is soon exhausted and even promptings from Dr. Subrawardy do not help him much. Surely he did not mean, for instance, yesterday merely to prove that the Indian was less efficient than the European having fell well that thereby he was only making the Britishers blush but actually letting down two brilliant Indian civilians, Mr. Bhore and Mr. S. N. Roy, who are helping the two bodies as secretary and deputy secretary. His idea was to prove that efficiency need not be the sole test and, therefore, Mohammadans should have special favours, but he lost the thread.

Sir Hari Singh Gour in this respect has rendered valuable service by saving Mr. Turner from modifying his laudable views on the subjects. I have again digressed.

BOMBAY TEAM.

I was talking of the Bombay Committee and its chairman. His team is on his model. Dr. Ambedkar, of the depressed classes, seems well equipped, but is rarely effective, nor can he sustain his point of view. Even on the question of depressed classes, Mr. Rajah had to intervene, seeing that Dr. Ambedkar had collapsed. Mr. Abdul Latif does not pretend to be ready with a series of questions and is satisfied with one or two answers. Mr. Patel is frankly annoyed at being told that Non-Brahman supremacy in the local boards has led to deterioration in efficiency and wants witnesses to take answers from him. His parochialism may be excused, but is certainly not conductive to judical spirit. Mr. Majumar, an Inamdar, is a silent spectator, while Mr. Shah Nawaz Miran seems interested in every subject so long as he can put one or two general questions, irrespective of the point at issue. Probably he will thunder in Karachi, when the question of the separation of Sindh, which the Bombay Government is opposed to, comes up for consideration.

NAIR TEAM.

Of the Nair team I have already said something in pasing. Sir Sankaran Nair is either watching developments or is too fatigued by long devoted service to the Crown to throw himself into the fight at this advanced age. Or is it that he wishes to let two of his wings fight and himself keep above them in a judicial frame of mind. That may possibly explain his asking Sir Hari Singh Gour, on the one hand, and Sir Zulfikarali and Dr. Subrawardy, on the other, to examine on rival lines. So far laurels have remained with Sir Hari Singh; but Dr. Subrawardy is very shrewd and may talk the palf off in the end. Raja Nawab Ali has come with Lucknow credit and cannot throw that to the wings even under pressure from his communalist colleagues. But it would be cruel to ask him to fight for the principle of general electorate, even with a reservation of seats, by wealth of arguments or to expect him to exploit a favourable opportunity during cross-examination. But so long as he keeps to his good intentions and Sir Hari Singh Gour goes on reflecting these views there should be hope of this case not being altogether ignored by the Conference.

Mr. Kikabhai Premchand is a financial operator of Bombay and, cannot naturally afford either time for studying the documents supplied or cross examining witnesses, The Indian Committee may therefore, for all practical purposes, be stated to consist of eight members.

MR. RAJA'S AWAKENING.

Mr. Rajah has begun to realise that he must broaden his outlook. Though he would fight hard for the depressed classes, he may yet realise that a narrow parochial outlook need not be presisted in matters of high principle, where all members of the Committee, who may stand for nationalism, must stand or fall together.

Sir Arthur Froom gets his chance to present the other side of the "picture," namely, the European view along with Mr. Miller and does it intriguingly; while Sardar Shivdev Singh Uberoi has not so far shown which way he may go, though he has scored on the point of the 'elders' privilege by exchanging his seat with Mr. Raja round the horse shoe. But you cannot say either of the Central or of the Provincial Committee that their voice will be the voice of their chairman, as is the case with the British Commission. It is, however, too early to forecast events.

For the moment, the only point of worry for the Central Committee is not only a change in its name, but, more particularly, its desire to proceed to England next summer, more specially as the Viceroy, they fear, is going there with a view to influence decisions behind the scenes. But then if they go to England, will they be sure of a voice behind the scenes, when here in Poona, not only they are generally ignorant of witness coming for the day or as to who of them are to be examined "in camera," but also learn for the first time from newspaper reports that their British "Colleagues" paid a visit to village without the assitance of any of their Indian colleagues who could have helped to interpret the village life and appraise its various phases at their true value.

SHAFI DEFENDS COMMUNAL ELECTORATES

REPLY TO MAHARAJAH OF MAHMUDABAD

LAHORE, Oct. 22.

Sir Mahammad Shafi in another statement to the Associated Press defends communal electorate and emphasises the necessity of holding an All-India Muslim Conference to consider the Nehru Report. He writes:—

In his rejoinder issued through the Associated Press, the Maharajah of Mahmudabad while reminding me of the part I played in bringing about a revision of the Muslim League constitution in 1913 (not 1911 as he says) and generously recognising that the adoption of the League of self-government as its ideal was the result of my guidance, asserts that the necessary implication of the adoption of that goal must be the disappearance of separate communal electorates and insists that I should have foreseen this result. The position thus taken up by the Maharaja is to my mind absolutely untenable. In the first place the only two necessary implications arising from the adoption of self-government as our ideal are: (a) that the executive in India must be responsible to the Legislature and (b) that the Legislature must be truly representative of the peoples of India.

CONSTITUTION OF ELECTORATES.

The constitution of electorates, whether they should be territorial or communal, is a matter entirely different and is outside the necessary implications of self government. Moreover, what the Maharajah Sahib forgets is that the goal adopted by the League in 1913 under my presidency was "self-government suited to India" and as the Presidential Address delivered by me on that occasion shows, it was because territorial electorates were unsuited to the circumstances of India and our legislatures could be made truly representative of the people only through communal electorates that the words "suited to India" were incorporated with the words "self-government" as the constitutional goal of the Muslim League on that occasion.

"OBVIOUSLY UNJUSTIFIABLE."

The Maharaja Sahib in another portion of his rejoinder argues that my previous statement had made clear to him that the proposed All-India Muslim Conference was intended by its organisers to wreck the Nehru Constitution. The readers of my previous statement will, I venture to think, find it impossible to conceive how the Maharaja Sahib has arrived at this conclusion. All I said was that the abolition of separate communal electorate embodied in the Nehru constitution being a complete departure from the hitherto accepted policy of the Indian Mussalmans. It was absolutely essential to convene a thoroughly representative All-India Muslim Conference to pronounce the community's final verdict on this vital question. The conclusion drawn by him is therefore obviously unjustifiable.

THE SUGGESTION.

Personally, I want all shades of Muslim opinion to be represented at this conference so that, after a dispassionate exchange of views, the Conference may arrive at the right decision in connection with the Nehru Constitution. I want my friends the Maharajah of Mahmudabad, Sir Ali Imam and other representative Muslims of their way of thinking to be present at this Conference along with those who entertain the views which have held the field upto this time. And for this purpose I would suggest that, in addition to the representatives to be elected by the two wings of the All-India Muslim League, the Central Khilafat Committee and Jamiat-ul-Ulema as already announced, all members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures, past and present should be invited to attend the gathering. Thus constituted the Conference will be thoroughly representative of the Indian Mussalmans and its decision will undoubtedly be authentative and will, I have no doubt, be accepted by the community as a whole.

With the remainder of the Maharaja's rejoinder it is not necessary to deal because of its obvious irrelevance to the real issue.—A.P.

RECONSTRUCTION SCHEMES FOR CHINA.

INVITATION TO HENRY FORD.

LOAN TO BE FLOATED IN AMERICA.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

New York.—Mr. Henry Ford is likely to take the field in international finance. He with four other prominent American financiers and economists, has been officially invited by Nanking Nationalists to assist in the reconstruction schemes.

Mr. Ford says that he has not yet received any invitation, but that he will accept it "if it appears all right." These invitations coupled with the appointment of American engineers by the Nationalists is believed in Wall Street to indicate that Nanking will shortly seek a loan in the American market.—Reuter.

STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

TRUST FUND ESTABLISHED

LONDON, Oct. 22.

New York.—A Trust Fund of 500,000 dollars to permit foreigners to study International Law at the Harvard University has been established by Messrs. Chester Dewitt Pugsley. It provides for sixty scholarships, one for each nation of the world and the British Dominions, along the lines of Rhodes scholarships. The beneficiaries will be appointed by the Foreign Minister, and in the Dominions, by the Prime Minister.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL AIR ROUTE TO INDIA

PERMISSION TO CONSTRUCT AERODROMES GRANTED.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Athens.—The Government has decided to grant concession to the British Company to construct aerodromes at Corfu Argostoli (Cephalonia), Navarino and Suda (Crete), for the Imperial air route from London to India.—Reuter.

MUNICIPAL ANGLO-VERNACULAR GIRLS SCHOOL

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES

An interesting function took place on Saturday evening when Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas presided and Lady Thakurdas distributed the prizes to the girls of the Municipal Anglo Vernacular School at Kalbadevi. About 500 guardians and parents were present on the occasion besides the girl students who numbered more than 500. After a lengthy programme of drill, songs and garbas was gone through Mrs. Sarabai Patel, the Head Mistress presented the report of the school for the past year which showed that the school was established in 1878. There were 510 students who were taught by trained teachers. The Head Mistress had an experience of 34 years in the Municipal schools and had taken charge of the Kalbadevi school two months ago.

Sir Purshottamdas regretted that though 50 years had passed since the school was opened and practically three generations had taken advantage of the institution the building in which more than 500 girls took tuition was not in a modern condition from sanitary and hygenic view point. He expressed a hope that the parents of the girls most of whom were wealthy would supply a long felt want. Lady Thakurdas then distributed prizes and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and Lady Purshottamdas Thakurdas.

AMRAOTI WATER SUPPLY PROBLEM

TOWN MUNICIPALITY DECIDES TO ACCEPT GOVT'S OFFER

AMRAOTI, Oct. 22.

In connection with the problem of water supply for Amraoti, the Amraoti Town Municipality has decided to accept the grant of 26 lakhs offered by Government and to undertake the waterworks scheme if the Government would offer the Municipality a loan of another Rs. 26 lakhs at 5 per cent interest payable in forty annual instalments. A sub-Committee consisting of seven members was appointed to negotiate with the Government.—A. P.

BUBONIC PLAGUE APPEARS IN POONA

CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES ADOPT PREVENTIVE MEASURES

POONA, Oct. 21.

Bubonic plague, which has been prevalent in epidemic form at Satara, Wai, Kara and other places in direct communication with Poona, appears to be gaining a footing in Poona City where some sporadic cases of the disease has been reported within the last few days. The city health authorities are adopting preventive measures and calling on the residents to whitewash their houses and asking that all cases should be reported so that they may be sent to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. A campaign of rat destruction has also been started and those wishing to be inoculated by their own doctors are being given bottles of serum free of charge.—A.P.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH PACT

WHITE PAPER DENIES SECRET AGREEMENT

LONDON, Oct. 22.

A white paper dealing with the Anglo-French naval agreement is being issued to-night. It is a comprehensive document of fifty pages containing not merely the correspondence between the French and British Governments, but also relevent despatches extracts and minutes of the meetings of the preparatory Disarmament Commission showing how the impasse on the naval and military disarmament was largely due to fundamental divergence of the views the French and British Governments. White Paper reveals how, with the knowledge and approval of the Commission, discussions between experts and certain Governments and groups of Governments were pursued. Internal evidence of the correspondence between the British and French Governments disproves that suggestion of an Anglo-French political understanding or secret agreement and shows that the reluctance of both countries to recede from their previous position was only overcome by their desire to find a basis for the resumption of the work of the Preparatory Commission.— Reuter.

JAPAN'S REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE

CONCURRENCE WITH PRINCIPLES OF PACT

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Tokyo.—The Japanese note dated September 7 in reply to the British note outlining the terms of the Anglo-French navla agreement is published. The Note expresses Japan's sincere concurrence with the principles of the agreement, but urges the reconsideration of the clauses dealing with the limitation of 10,000 tons cruisers and large submarines since Japan considers it impossible to set these types of craft inflexible limits satisfactory to all nations.—Reuter.

RECRUITS TO I. C. S.

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Lee Commission direct recruits for the Indian Civil Service are now being selected in equal numbers from Europeans and Indians. For purposes of calculation the London examination of one year and the Indian examination and oominations for the next year are taken together as forming one year's figures for recruitment in 1928—29 the number has been fixed at 36 Europeans and 36 Indians. The London examination of 1923 has yielded 36 Europeans and 16 Indians.

This leaves 20 Indians to be recruited in India in 1929 through examination and nomination. Five of these vacancies are in Burma and will be offered for competition among Burman candidates. Of the remainder seven are definitely offered for open competition at the examination to be held at Delhi in January next, while the remaining eight are for the present held in reserve to be filled by nomination if the results of examination make this necessary for the purpose of redressing communal inequalities. If any of the vacancies reserved for nomination are found not to be required for that purpose they will be added to the number to be filled by open competition.—A. P.

LOSS OF TRESSES OF HAIR

ITALIAN HAIR DRESSER ACQUITED

Mr. M. S. Pandit, Presidency Magistrate Third court acquitted on Monday Mrs. M. Pisanti, an Italian Hairdresser who stood charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of tresses of hair at the instance of Mrs. Yvette Koks, a European lady.

In the course of the judgment the magistrate observed that the case for the prosecution depended upon the evidence of the complainant and of her chauffeur, Kalayat Kumaran. His Worship held that the latter was an untruthful witness and accordingly rejected his evidence "in toto."

The accused did not deny that the tresses were in her possession but there was no evidence that she had misappropriated them or converted them to her own use. It was true there was the evidence of the complainant, but his worship thought it would be both undesirable and unsafe to convict an accused person on the incorroborated testimony of the complainant.

Mr. H. B. Spencer conducted the prosecution while Mr. Jehangir Forbes with Mr. Mathew De Cruez appeared for the accused.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

MAJISTRATE ORDERS ISSUE OF SUMMONS AGAINST ACCUSED

Mr. Jehangir N. Satarawalla, the proprietor of the Panchgani Motor Service of 13, Arsenal Road, Poona, obtained a summon on Monday from the presidency Magistrate, third court, Bombay, against Mr F. J. Nanporia, proprietor of the German Trading Agency and all India Service Securing Agency, Bombay on a complaint of alleged criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1339-8-0.

The complainant's case was that in 1926 the accused approached him with a view to canvass passengers in Bombay for his cars running between Poona and Mahabaleshwar and that he worked in this capacity as a paid servant from March to June 1926.

Early in 1927 complainant cancelled the old arrangement and accused agreed to work on commission. Complainant alleged that for the period of March to June 1927 accused failed to render accounts on various pretexts of a sum of nearly Rs. 1500. There after complainant cancelled accused's authority to act for him in December 1927. Notwithstanding this the complainant further alleged, the accused kept with him certain unused books of the complainant and utilised the tickets for booking seats and cars of the complainants' company from March 1928 and misappropriated the proceeds. In this manner the accused was alleged to have realised Rs. 1339-8-0 and misappropriated the same.

His Worship ordered summonses to be issued against the accused.

MOULANA MAHOMEDALI STARTS FOR HOME

TO VISIT ASIATIC MUSLIM COUNTRIES ENROUTE

Mahlana Shaukat Ali has received a cablegram from Maulana Mahomed Ali, dated London, October 21st that he (Maulana Mahomed Ali) will leave England on 22nd to visit Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Cairo, Bughdad, Kerbala, Nejaf and Basra, probably reaching Karachi by the end of November On route to Turkey Maulana Mahomed Ali will be in Berlin on 25th and Vienna on 26th October.

Latest Cotton Quotations

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Oct. 22.
Previous Closing Rate	19.54
To-day's Opening Rate	19.65
Difference	plus .11
To-day's Closing Rate	19.60
Difference	plus .15

LIVERPOOL

	Oct. 22.
Previous Closing Rate	10.20
To-day's Opening Rate	10.23
Difference	plus .03
To-day's Closing Rate	10.25
Difference	plus .05
Broach Expectation	367-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

	London, Oct. 22.
Silver Ready	26-9-0
Lower	0-1-0
Silver Forward	26-11-0
Lower	0-1-0

Tone of market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Oct. 22.
1st Settlement	59-15-0
2nd Settlement	60-1-0

DHANRAJGIRJI HOSTEL FOR NURSES

GOVERNOR LAYS FOUNDATION STONE

NEW MATERNITY WARD FOR KING EDWARD HOSPITAL

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his speech at the laying of the foundation stones of the Raja Dhanrajgirji Hostel for Nurses, the Sardar Padamjee Ward for children and the Bai Khorsedbai Maternity Ward of the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Poona on Monday said:—

My experience everywhere in the Bombay Presidency has convinced me that there is great scope for the extention of medical relief on a scale far beyond what any Government could attempt to supply, and even the Municipalties and Local Boards, on whom the primary responbility for medical relief has been imposed by law, find it quite impossible to cope with the demands that are placed before them. I have also found, however, that there is a great fund of generosity in the hearts of the people, and large sums of money for charitable purposes which only require a little encouragement to make them available for medical relief and similar philanthropic purposes. The increase in the number of medical institutions at the principal centres of the various districts has also brought home to the public the great alleviation of human suffering which competent medical treatment affords, and thus not only is the demand for medical aid increasing, but those who are able to help, being convinced of the good work that is being done, are coming forward more readily to contribute to the funds of medical institutions both large and small.

THE NEW BUILDINGS.

The new buildings which are being started to-day are both very necessary, owing to the growing demands on the parent institution, and we have every reason to be most grateful to Raja Dhanrajgirji of whose generosity I have had proof on many other occasions, for his very handsome contribution to the cost of the building which will bear his name. Our thanks are also due to the Wadia Trustees, whose large benefactions are so well known to us all, and to the other doners who have contributed towards this fund. I have every hope that as the excellent work that is being done here becomes better known the deficit will soon be made up.

THE PADAMJEE FAMILY

The Padamjee family have added to the debt of gratitude which the poorer classes in particular owe to them by their very generous donation of Rs. 34,000 for the purpose of the second building which is to contain a maternity ward and a children's ward. Their gift of Rs. 12,000 as an endowment for the Khan Bahadur Pestonji Sorabji Dispensary will enable that institution to continue among the poorer classes of the city the work which their family began so well, and which the City Municipality and the Suburban Municipality have combined to support. Our warmest thanks are due to the trustees, of whom I am glad to see that Mr. Byramji is present to-day, and they may be assured that their benefactions will be remembered by many thousands of grateful patients who will benefit from the treatment they will receive in these two institutions.

THE NAWAB OF PALANPUR

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION BY SUBJECTS

(From a Correspondent.)

PALANPUR, Oct. 22.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur of Palanpur, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., landed in Bombay by S.S. "Rajputana" on Friday morning and left the same evening by a special for his state.

His Highness' special arrived at Ahmedabad at about four in the morning of the 20th instant and His Highness was profusely garlanded. The meter gauge special left Ahmedabad for Palanpur at about 5-30 and halted at Mehsana where His Highness was accorded a splendid reception. At Sidhpur, His Highness was enthusiastically greeted by the Vohra community and other respectable Hindu gentlemen. At a specially erected mandap Sheth Safebhai Barodawalla, M.L.C. made a brief speech pointing out to the particular notice of His Highness that the message of goodwill amongst all the communities given by His Highness to them before his departure for Europe had been obeyed scrupulously by them all and its significance would be visible to His Highness on his arrival at Palanpur by the great reception which was awaiting His Highness from all communities at the Capital.

His Highness in thanking them all made a suitable reply.

At Palanpur His Highness alighted amidst scenes of wild enthusiasm and vast crowds of people assembled to welcome their beloved ruler. His Highness on his way to the palace motored through all the principal streets decorated with arches, flags and buntings and was lustly cheered by his subjects and profusely garlanded. The whole day was a day of great rejoycing and there was illumination throughout the Capital at night.

COMMUNALISM IN EDUCATION DEPT.

Protest Against Govt. Policy

MORE EVIDENCE BEFORE HARTOG COMMITTEE.

LAHORE, Oct. 22.

The Hartog Committee examined to-day non-official witnesses, most of whom complained of communalism in the Education Department.

Sir Abdul Qadir pleaded for the rights of the backward communities.

The Chairman asked witness if for a certain post of a first class Hindu and a third class Muslim were available, whom would he accept.

Sir Abdul Qadir said better class of Muslims were not available for they were absorbed in other better-paid departments.

WANTED SPECIAL OFFICER.

Raja Narendranath said that in the Punjab Hindus held 19 per cent. of the posts of District Assistant Inspectors and 27 per cent. of the posts of District Inspectors. Witness said that this was the result of the policy of proportionate distribution. Sir Abdul urged the appointment of a special officer to look after Muslim education in the Punjab.

Raja Narendranath pointed out that the Hon. Mr. Malik Feroz Khan Noon, Minister of Education, had recently stated that Muslims were ahead of other communities in the province in education and asked witness if he would still urge the appointment of a special officer.

Sir Abdul said that the appointment of an officer would further accelerate Muslim education. Witness did not think that the existence of denominational schools was an obstacle to the growth of nationalism. He suggested, however, that some scheme should be formulated by which boys of the various denominational educational institutions could be able to meet either for sports or in social recreation. This would help in bringing about mutual tolerance.

INSPECTION BY EUROPEANS.

The Chairman asked witness whether inspection of educational institutions by Europeans should be dispensed with. Witness replied that there were as efficient Indians available as Europeans, but so long as there existed mutual distrust among the communities Europeans were indispensable.

Raja Narendranath: Yes.

Mr. K. B. Khurshaid Ahmed, Organising Secretary, Red Cross, acquainted the Committee with the work of Red Cross in schools.

Principal Saindas and Mr. Brijlal Bakshiram Rattan and Pandit Nanakchand tendered joint evidence. They urged that precise rules should be laid down regarding opening of new schools and giving at grants-in-aid, Government was refusing to open new schools even when money was available and students to join the new school. Communalism had done great harm to the Hindu interests. They pointed out that unaided schools in the province were either Hindu schools or Sikh schools. Pandit Nanakchand said that they were suffering not only from communal representation but also from caste representation, in the course of one year one thousand students had been refused admittance to the Central Training College. What they wished for was not refusal of admittance to Muslim students but opening of another Central Training College by Government to meet the demands of Hindus. If Government was not prepared to open it they ought to give permission to private individuals to do so.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

Communal representation in the teaching profession, they said, had resulted in the deterioration of efficiency in Government schools. They objected to Government's policy of helping the spread of Urdu and giving step-motherly treatment to Hindi and urged the observance of complete neutrality by Government in this respect. In the Punjab University important interests were not properly represented. Finally they urged special facilities should be given to graduates of the depressed classes for entrance to the Central Training College and special aids should be granted to institutions which admitted large number of depressed class students.

Mr. Lalchand, ex-Minister, said that Inspectors of Schools who were to work in rural areas should be recruited from rural population.

Raja Narendranath: Don't you think Europeans understand rural requirements well?

Witness: Not so much as Indians.—A. P.

REPLACE URDU AND HINDI BY GURUMKHI

LAHORE, Oct. 22.

In their joint interview Principal Saindas and others suggested the setting up of a Provincial Board representative of all interests and communities for deciding the opening of new schools and the granting of aids. Sirdar Jodhsingh and Sardar Tej Singh suggested that both Urdu and Hindi could be replaced by Gurumukhi which was the national language of the Punjab. They pressed for the introduction of military training in schools and colleges.

ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION.

Miss Bose admitted that there had been wonderful improvement in girls' education in the last ten years, but further progress was hampered owing to the paucity of women teachers. There was a real desire among parents to educate their children. Mr. Shane recommended liberal grants-in-aid to Anglo-Indian educational institutions as otherwise there was a fear of these receding to the background. The Chairman asked whether it was possible for Anglo-Indians to go to Indian schools. The answer was that it would mean a step back. Indian schools had not reached the standard of teaching prevailing in Anglo-Indian schools.

CO-EDUCATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Mr. Raliaram, Headmaster, Rangmahal Mission School, suggested co-education in primary schools and that one-teacher schools should be entirely abolished. Public schools should be started in various centres and grant-in-aid rules revised and free and compulsory primary education made voluntary. Private enterprise should get every encouragement. He declared that boys of denominational schools had not taken part in communal riots.

Raja Narendranath said they had taken part in the national movement.

The Committee next examined Mr. Hogg, Scout Commissioner, in camera and closed the enquiry in Lahore. The Committee proceeds to-morrow to Lyallpur spending two days there. They visit Moga on the 26th and Amritsar on the 27th.—A. P.

EMPLOYMENT OF VOLUNTEERS

AUSTRALIAN SHIPOWNERS' DECISION

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Melbourne.—Fifteen hundred stevedores at Port Phillip have applied for licenses. The Shipowners have arranged to employ volunteers at Port Melbourne and Victoria Dock, but elsewhere, the vessels will be handled by the Unionists, thus avoiding possible difficulties owing to the volunteers and Unionists working together.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Singapore.—Representative meeting of Chinese community has passed resolution supporting attitude of European unofficial Council members.—Reuter.

C. P. MARATHI PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS.

NAGPUR, Oct. 22.

At a meeting held last night, the office-bearers of the C. P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee for next year were elected. Mr. Abhyankar was elected President, Seth Jamanlal Bajaj, Vice-President, and Seth Poonamchand and Ghatwai, Secretaries. Among those elected to represent the Committee on the All-India Congress Committee were Messrs. Abhyankar and Khare.—A. P.

GULBARGA, Oct. 22.

Mr. Mohmad Pickthall, ex-Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" at present Principal Chaderghat High School, Hyderabad, Deccan, has been sanctioned two years' furlough to translate the holy Kuran. One of the ablest young men of the State Mr. Sajad Mirza M. A. (Cantab.), Divisional Inspector, Schools, Gulbarga and son of the late Mr. Aziz Mirza, Home Secretary, fills his place.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS

The following has appeared in "Bande Mataram", Lahore:—The Sikh youths are informed that we, the Sikh students of the National Medical College, Bombay, have become members of the "Azad Party", Amritsar, from the 12th instant. We have done away with the long hair and have thus removed the ignorance which was in existence for some centuries past. Nay, we have taken a step forward and instead of wearing turbans we have taken to hats. We declare that, by doing so, we have not given up our religion. We still have faith in our holy Granth and the ten Gurus, and whenever an opportunity comes, we shall be in the first row of the struggle. We regard truth as the best religion. We, Sikhs, will follow not the hair but the brilliant deeds of our Gurus.

TITLE-HOLDERS ARE NOT LEADERS.

Commenting on H. H. the Aga Khan's review of the Nehru Report, "Tej" of Delhi, obsberves:—We hope that the Mussalmans will refuse to play in the hands of the bureaucracy. The Indian Mussalmans must remember that the time is gone when title-holders were looked upon as leaders. To-day, true leaders are those who are disinterested and who are ready to go to the jail and make huge sacrifices for the nation.

"Inqilat" (Lahore), "Al-Khalil" (Meerut), "Municipal Gazette" (Lahore) and "Muhajir" (Deoband) are also publishing special numbers in honour of H. E. H. the Nizam's visit to Delhi.

A comic paper, named "Ali Baba", will shortly make its appearance from Lahore.—("Bande Mataram", Lahore.)

King Fuad has given a donation of 200 Egyptian pounds to the "Arwat-ul-Wusqa" Society.—("Hamdard", Delhi.)

Hafiz Muhammad Ahmad, Head Teacher, Dar-ul-Ulum, Deoband, expired on the 18th instant while on his way back to Deoband. He died near the Railway station, Nizamabad. The purpose of his visit to Hyderabad was to enlist the sympathy of H. E. H. the Nizam for the Dar-ul-Ulum, Deoband.—("Roznama-e-Khilafat", Bombay).

Commenting on the alleged murder of Pir Shor Bazar of Afghanistan, Maulana Shaukat Ali writes in "Roznama-e-Khilafat" as follows:—His Majesty Ghazi Amanullah Khan is, by the grace of God, a 'pucca' Mussalman and I trust that he has not returned from Europe after being overawed by the European civilisation, which is on the verge of ruin. Some three years ago I had the honour of meeting the Pir in Bombay when I had a long discussion with him concerning all the questions relating to Afghanistan. Then I was happy to find out that he was sufficiently enlightened and was loyal to the core to the Afghan King. I cannot, therefore, think even for a moment that he or his family can even go against the Afghan Government. Although it may be presumptuous on my part, yet I shall advise King Amanullah Khan to bear in mind the quranic injunction that there is no compulsion in religion. Let the question of the veil be left to the will of the Mussalmans. I fully trust that the King will give due respect to the feelings of his subjects in the matter and will undertake reforms in a loving spirit. We are well-wishers of Afghanistan and we do not want that our enemies should ridicule us in any way. May God enable the Mussalmans to act on the well-known saying: "Give up what is bad and take what is good."

THE LUCKNOW DECISION.

The decisions arrived at at the All-Parties' Conference are acceptable to all and can give satisfaction, to a great extent to all. For the last seven years people were fighting for their rights and Hindus and Mussalmans were cutting each other's throats in the name of rights. Now it is hoped that this era of ignorance will come to an end, that mischief will subside and that a new era of peace will be ushered in. The most gratifying thing is this that the greatest number of leaders have concurred with the Report. Only a small section has got some differences. We hope that these differences will soon be removed. But we say that those persons will never be satisfied who are opposing the Report for selfish reasons.—("Darwesh", Delhi.)

SEXAGENARIAN'S 12-YEAR OLD BRIDE.

SENSATION AT SIHOR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Oct. 20.

Intense excitement prevails in the Audich Brahmin Community of this part over a marriage that is preparing to take place in Sihor, the old capital of the State, about fourteen miles from here.

The facts of the case are as follows. An Audich Brahmin who is aged 62 years, after the death of his third wife, has been betrothed to a girl of Sihor who is aged between twelve and thirteen. The old bridegroom-to-be wishes to hasten the proposed marriage at an early date. The spirit of the youths of the community is sufficiently developed to withstand such an atrocity, and they have started a campaign against an action of this sort. They had called several meetings, issued leaflets, invoked the help of the elders of the community, and approached the Council of Administartion requesting them to save a poor girl from a calamity prepared for her by her parents with whatever objects. The bridegroom is alleged to be a rich man and it is rumoured he has promised to transfer substantial part of his property to the name of the bride-to-be.

A few days ago a huge batch of the Audich youths went to Sihor and called a meeting of the community wherein it was resolved that in case the marriage took place, both parties should be socially boycotted. The girl herself has nothing to say, in fact she is too young to have an intelligent opinion on a matter that vitally concerns her for her whole life.

It is reported that the Council has for the present managed to put a postponement to the marriage, at least till the return of Sir Prabhashanker Pattani from England. Public opinion also is strongly against this move, and the youths of other communities are also prepared to join the campaign and prevent the marriage at any cost.

Bhavnagar, Oct. 21.—The Bhavnagar State Subjects Conference will be held at Boted, at which a protest will be made against the recent increase in the land revenue assessment.—A. P.

Presentation Articles.

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KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S ACCOUNTS RELIABLE.

COURT COMMISSIONER'S CERTIFICATE

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

Suit No. 30607 of 1927.

Ali Afzal and others, members of the Khilafat Committee .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Ali Bahadur Khan ..... Defendant.

In the above suit the Second Judge, Mr. Chitre gave judgment in favour of the plaintiffs and passed a decree for Rs. 705 minus one month's pay Rs. 175 and one month's pay in lieu of notice plus the costs. The defendant having pleaded poverty when the plaintiffs asked the Court to give permission for immediate recovery the Court ordered him to pay Rs. 25/- per month. In giving the judgment the Court accepted the following report submitted by Mr. Billimoria who was for many years a judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, on his findings after his examination of the books of account of the Central Khilafat Committee. Mr. Billimoria was appointed by the Court as Commissioner to examine the accounts in connection with the case. Says Mr. Billimoria:—

Pursuant to the order of this Honourable Court directing me to take the accounts between the parties and report thereon, I held several meetings and examined the accounts and recorded evidence on the issues between the parties and beg to report as follows:—

VERY RELIABLE.

The Defendant after inspection of Plaintiffs' account books raised issues and objections which are dealt with by me in the following paragraphs: "The Plaintiffs' account books were thoroughly examined by me; they are very reliable books of account regularly kept in ordinary course of business and I have no reasons to doubt the correctness and truth of the several items included in the account."

3. Several items of debit in the account—more particularly shown in a memo of objections filed by the Defendant before the prior Commissioners and marked Ex. No. 14 by them—are objected to by the Defendant on the ground that they do not fall within the cause of action stated in the Summons. The correctness of these items is not impeached, they are admitted to be due, but because the cause of action in the summons is "amount due for printing your weekly paper "Itehad", whereas these items are for printing other papers and journals, the Defendant says these items do not relate to the "Itehad" and should not be included in this account. This is an objection of a super-technical nature and is of no value whatever. I take the suit to be for printing work and Litho work done by Plaintiffs for the Defendant and because they have mentioned "Itehad" in the Summons (this being a paper edited and published by the Defendant on his own account) they are not precluded from proving all other printing work done by them for the Defendant particularly as the summons is accompanied by full particulars of the account. The Defendant says the other printing work for which these items are charged was work belonging to him in partnership with other persons and a separate account ought to have been kept for these items, but he admits he got the work done and did not inform Plaintiffs that he had partners therein, nor requested Plaintiffs to keep the items in a separate account. I think the objection is "a mere frivolous technicality" and it should be disallowed.

DEFENDANT'S CLAIM.

4. The Defendant claims credit in the account for a sum of Rs. 1,400 which he says he paid as an advance on the 16th August, 1925, to Sadiq Ali Khan, the then manager of the Plaintiffs' Press, for which he produces a receipt (No. 1) alleged to have been signed by the said Sadiq Ali Khan. The Plaintiffs deny this advance and say that this so-called receipt is a forgery and Sadiq Ali Khan had no authority to borrow monies in advance for work to be entrusted in future, they say as manager Sadiq Ali Khan could demand and receive monies in advance for work entrusted to be done but he had no right to receive any monies for work which was not then entrusted to Plaintiffs but may be entrusted in future. As to the proof of this advance and the receipt Ex. 1, there is none except the oath of the Defendant. And there are circumstances which throw considerable doubt on the Defendant's case on this point. Official forms of receipt of monies are kept by the plaintiffs in regularly printed books, these forms being numbered consecutively and having counterparts. The defendant has himself produced scores of such receipts. Why was this receipt not passed on the Official receipt form, why is it on a mere letter form, why is it written by defendant and signed by Sadiq Ali Khan instead of being written out wholly by Sadiq Ali or the Accountant? These questions are not satisfactorily answered. Moreover, if this advance was made on 16-8-1925, why is it that the defendant went on paying for work done thereafter, oftentimes paying bills specifically by one or more payments and more often making sundry payments (and some times over payments) on account? if this sum of Rs. 1,400 had been advanced on 16-8-1925 there was no need to make any paymests at all at least till November 1925 by which time work worth that amount was done. Even thereafter the defandant has gone on making payments on account of work done, and has sometimes overpaid. The account books of the plaintiffs show no such advance of Rs. 1,400. From October 1925 the defendant himself became manager of the Printing Press of the plaintiffs and had ample opportunity of access to the account books and if this payment was omitted from the books he could have had it rectified by representation to the Committee.

FAILURE TO PROVE PAYMENT.

Further, when a notice of demand was sent on 1-4-1927 Ex. P. in his reply of 6-4-1927 defendant makes no mention of this advance of Rs. 1,400. Though an attempt to secure the evidence of Sadiq Ali Khan ought to have been made at an early stage of the suit yet for the ends of justice I certified that it was necessary to get his evidence by issue of a Commission. This Honourable Court issued a Commission to examine Sadiq Ali Khan at Rampur and it was once returned unexecuted as the defendant did not appear there nor paid any fees. As there was still ample time the Registrar gave notice to the defendant through his pleader Mr. Champaklal and sent the Commission back and yet defendant took no steps in the matter and the Commission was returned unexecuted. The signature on Ex. 1 was compared by me with other admitted signatures of Sadiq Ali Khan and though there is a general appearance of similarity I cannot say that the signature was made by Sadiq Ali himself. It must be remembered that from October 1925 to March 1927 defendant was manager of the plaintiffs' Press and would have access to letter forms and name stamps and therefore the defendant's possession of the letter form on which Ex 1 is written can be explained. The onus lay on him to prove this payment and he has failed to discharge it. I am of opinion that this plea should be disallowed as not proved.

"PAID OFF TO AN ANNA AND PIE."

Before the prior Commissioners defendant had denied two items in the account of Rs. 530 on 16-1-26 and Rs. 100 on 18-12-25. After inspection of plaintiffs' account books, files and vouchers the defendant admitted these two debits as correct. From an elaborate examination of the accounts it appears that at least on two occasions 26 June 1926 and 31 December 1926 the account was settled, adjusted and paid off by the plaintiff paying Rs. 877-8-6 and Rs. 268-6-8 to the defendant as the defendant had overpaid the accounts at these dates.

PLAINTIFFS' ADMISSIONS.

Defendant claims credit of Rs. 175 wages due to him for March 1927 as manager of the plaintiffs' Press and a further Rs. 175 for dismissal without notice. I am of opinion that he is entitled to these credits. The salary for March is admitted by plaintiffs to be due and it is admitted he was dismissed summarily by a letter on 31-3-27 (Ex. No. 11). The plaintiffs admit he would be entitled to a month's salary in lieu of notice that they say the defendant had agreed to forego it. Of this there is no convincing evidence and I see no reason why defendant should forego this when plaintiffs were pressing their claim on this account as evidenced by the letter of 1-4-27.

"PAYGHAM-E-AMAL."

Defendant claims credit for writing a pamphlet in Urdu called "Paygham e-Amal" at request of Mr. Shaukat Ali on behalf of plaintiffs. Of this there is no evidence whatever and Shaukatt Ali denies request to defendant to write, denies that defendant wrote it and swears he himself was the writer and had composed it and dictated it. Defendant agreed to abide by the oath of Shaukat Ali. This plea of defendant should be disallowed.

I am therefore humbly of opinion that the plaintiffs have proved their account and balance due thereon and that the defendant should have credit therein for Rs. 350 for his salary for March and, April in lieu of notice and that the sum of Rs. 355-13-3 is due and payable by the defendant to the plaintiffs.

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Excellence implies a high standard in all thoughts and actions in our private relationships and our social or business affairs—in short in every single phase of life. We have, moreover, to be our own severest critics if we are to rise in any way above the dead level of the commonplace. That lofty precept, "Be ye perfect," should be ever our beacon light.

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EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN.

Turkey and Egypt Forging Ahead.

Precautionary measures were taken for the protection of Kemal Pasha's person during his tour, but now it is regarded that no special measures are needed in this respect and the Ghazi moves about freely among all classes and masses. He would go to an ordinary soldier and teach him "Latin" scripts; He would enter an ordinary coffee shop and drink a cup with ordinary people. The Electric company arranged for the reception of Ghazi with a propaganda plan for the Latin scripts. With letters several meters thick was written on the gate "Yasha Ghazi" (long live Ghazi), this was very much appreciated by Kemal Pasha and he suggested a programme of teaching the scripts with bright electric" letters.—("Jamhuriat")

MODERNISATION OF EGYPT.

Four Egyptian girls who are receiving higher education in England will shortly return and it is expected will carry on propaganda for modernisation. The names of these are Nemat Riaz, Aisha Fahmi, Samiha Umar, and Asmak Kamil Purda and dress will be the main points of attack. Nemat Riaz has distinguished herself as a linguist knowing several languages of Europe and Asia; Samiha Umar has made a special study of child education. There are others with them who will form themselves into a society with the him of advancing the cause of their sex. The opposite forces are also gathering strength under the influence of Jamia Azaha, where the Ulema are busy denouncing the modernising efforts of these women. Though there has bees a meeting of the reforms committee of Azdar its reiommandations advocate old type of education.—("Nazir").

THE CALM BEFORE THE STORM.

"The condition of Egypt presents a calm before the storm" says a correspondent of "Nadiul Arabi" and the storm that is to follow will be more severe than has ever been experienced in the politics of Egypt before. It seems to the ordinary spectator that Mohamed Mahmud Pasha holds his own and that the Wafd Party has been practically suppressed. Wherever Mahamud Pasha goes those are seemingly warm and cordial receptions to show that the country has settled down to the policy of Mahmud. But behind these scenes of receptions there is a flood of sentiments checked and controlled by official manoeuvres which can only delay its bursting forth before the world, but cannot stop it for a long time. Secret meetings of the numerous branches of the Wafd all over the country are taking place and the fire kept burning everywhere.—("Nazif.")

WHAT A TURKISH WOMAN OUGHT TO BE.

A thrilling address was given before a large assembly of Turkish women in Brusa by Nazia Khanam explainisg the future of Turkish woman. She disliked the blind imitation of fashions, but said that there was much worth being copied and adopted by the Turkish woman from the West. She expressed the strong hope that the future of Turkish woman will be honourable and due costribution will be made by her towards making Turkey a powerful country. Education and enlightenment being the order of the day there should be no fear of Turkey being attacked and devoured by other nations. She said: "We are following a path where no power on earth can destroy us. A Turkish girl should be taught to feel from the early age that she has to take full sphare in the protection of her motherland and that duty would have been fulfilled when she educates each and every girl and boy around her. We have suffered enough from ignorance and illiteracy; now let us not beat about the bush and leaving all debates and talks should act in the modern system of life. —("Rishad".)

A DISPUTE BETWEEN HEJAZ AND EGYPT.

A dispute has arisen between Hejaz and Egypt os the fishing on Red Sea waters. The Egyptian Government has complained to the King of Hejaz that the Hejazi boats enter Egyptian water for fishing while the Hejaz Government has made a counter complaint of the same nature. It is expected that the dispute will be amicably settled and both Governments will stop their nationals from trespassing in the waters of the foreign powers.—("Alahram".)

A MODEL MODERN GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The Egyptian Ministry of Education has opened a model girls' school in Alexandria on the modern lines. This differs from the old ones not only in regard to methods of education and the courses but it has different social aspects. The games and social functions in this school provide a test for the departure from the old system of education. If the education in this school gives better results it is expected other primary schools will be affiliated to this institution and is course of time this nucleus will develope into a great centre of modern education.

SYRIA AND FRANCE.

M. Briand and M. Bonso held long conversations about the political condition of Syria. It is understood that it is decided to give better opportunities to work the new system of Government in Syria by ruthlessly suppressing the opponents.

FOREST ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

(Continued from page 6)

tion, on the lines proposed by the Royal Agricultural Commission.

Mr. Jadhav should note that in this task, the Forest Officials can be of no assistance to him. In fact they are bound to obstruct him. It is not their fault. Their very outlook is narrow, because of the one-sided education they get. It is for this reason that the Agricultural Commission has recommended that short courses should be instituted at the agricultural colleges for all newly recruited forest officers.

WANTED PUNCHAYETS.

I am fully convinced that no permanent and satisfactory solution of this question can be arrived at until Forest Punchayets are entrusted with the management of the Forests. The Agricultural Commission has arrived at the same conclusion and the creation of village forests under Forest Punchayets is one of its most important recommendations. Impressed by the success of the Madras system of Forest Punchayets, the Agricultural Commission observe as follows in paragraph 230 of their report:—"To the Madras Government belongs the credit of a bold attempt to interest the villagers in the protection and development of such areas by investing them with the responsibility for management, which is exercised through a popularly elected Committee known as a Forest Punchayet". After describing the system, the Commission state that there is a growing improvement there in the protection of the reserves and in the interest taken by the villagers in limiting the number of cattle admitted to them, in enforcing the accepted grazing rates and in closing the reserves temporarily to improve pasture "The Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, expressed himself as hopeful of the future of the system and the Director of Agriculture regarded it as one of the best attempts which have been made in recent years to solve the problem of utilizing forest lands to the fullest extent for the cultivator's needs".

WHAT GOVERNMENT SHOULD DO.

If such good results have resulted from Forest Panchayets in Madras, good not only to the agriculturist but to forest conservation as well, it is high time for the Government of Bombay to study the system with a view to introduce it in this Province, with such modifications, of course, as are necessary to suit conditions here. It is interesting to note that the forest administration of the United Provinces has placed an officer on special duty to study the Madras scheme. Would the Government of Bombay, reputed for its progressive character, lag behind the United Provinces? Does not, besides, justice to agriculturists demand immediate action? The Bombay Presidency Association in its memorial referred to above, has made a very sensible proposal in this connection. It has suggested that "a deputation of three persons, one a Revenue Official, one a Forest Official, and one a non-official should be sent to Madras to examine the constitution and working of the Forest Punchayets set up in that Presidency." We expect the Hon. Mr. Jadhav to take immediate action on this proposal. The Agricultural Commission are emphatically of opinion that "the management by the people, for the people, of the forests close to their villages, possesses so many desirable features that every effort should be made to ensure its success."

DOGMATISTS.

Dogmatism is at worst a serious failing, yet it is, at times, more irritating than a vice.

A dogmatic person generally is a perfectly honourable one—but his or her good points are far less noticeable than the blemishes: and we find it easier to feel charitable towards those whose faults are more glaring than towards those who lay down the law.

The assumption of wisdom annoys us, perhaps largely because our dogmatic acquaintances lack the grace to disguise their sagacious verdicts, or the still greater art of convincing us that, without their aid we have discovered the right path. They are usually so "down-right" that they would eschew any but the most direct means of saying what they mean.

I.Z. 1134

THE GREATEST CURE
Zam-Buk
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RAVAGING ECZEMA.—"A terrible attack of eczema spread rapidly over our little boy's body. The sores wouldn't heal. We were over 100 miles from the nearest doctor. Happily, friends sent me Zam-Buk. I applied the balm liberally and there was soon a change for the better. It made my boy's skin clear and quite healthy again." Mrs. G. F. Draffin, C. I. Mission, Nanchowting, Hunan, China.

ULCERS ON BOTH LEGS.—"For twelve months I suffered with running ulcers on both legs. Whilst my case was in the doctor's hands there was no improvement. After the first application of Zam-Buk however, I could feel its soothing influence. Zam-Buk drew all corruption out of the deep ulcers and grew new healthy skin." Mr. W. Raja, Grace Lodge, San Thome, Madras, India.

BARBER'S RASH.—"After a shave I was attacked by barber's rash. It spread like a creeping plant and covered my face with rash and sores. I had medical treatment in many parts of the world, but until I got Zam-Buk in England the ravaging sores defied everything. Zam-Buk overcame all disease in a marvellous way." Mr. H. Wright, a seaman of Inverness, Cape Breton, Canada.

RINGWORM CURED.—"I had ringworm on my cheeks, some the size of a shilling. When all else failed to cure I tried Zam-Buk. This grand herbal balm did good from the first. It killed the disease at its roots, drew out foul matter, and grew healthy new skin. The cure has been permanent." Mr. J. J. Botha, Dwarsweg P.O., Vereeburg, South Africa.

RHEUMATISM.—"Through getting wet I was seized with excruciating rheumatism in my right leg. The pains, at first like cramp, got so acute it was like a saw being run up and down the limb. By regularly rubbing Zam-Buk into the leg, this pain and stiffness was completely relieved." Ex-Lieut.-Comm. R. I. Morgan, R.N., Porchester, Hants., England.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, TUESDAY OCTOBER 23, 1928

So it is upto every Mill-owner and Merchant to make the JUPITER GENERAL strong and healthy.

WHY LUCK FAVOURS LADIES.

SECRETS OF MONTE CARLO.

When Women Gamblers Break the Bank

"FATE OF CROOKED MONEY".

Once al man or waman "breaks the bank' " at Monte Carlo, the news is broadcast to the world, but not one hears of the unhappy gamblers whom the bank has broken. For a big winner is a big advertisement; but a heavy loser in merely an item in the Casino's normal revenue.

Of all the men who have "broken the bank," the most famous were, of course, "Monte Carlo" Wells, whose luck was celebrated in a popular song, and the North Countryman Jaggers, who actually carried home with him some £80,000 of the Casino's money.

There was, too, an English cigarette manufacturer and cigar importer, who spent ten days in Monte Carlo, during which he set up a world's record by winning close upon £100,000.

But of these almost legendary successes enough has already been written, and I prefer to tell of some of the cases of "bank breaking" which have come within my own long experience at Monte Carlo and in other European casinos.

The most amazing case that I witnessed personally occurred just after the war, and the lucky player was a German woman—Baroness Groner, who was connected by marriage with the Hohenzollerns. Thus writes Paul de Ketchiva (the famous Croupier) in "The People."

A dark, attractive woman, she became conspicuous by the originality of her frocks and certainly outdid a great many of the women in her toilette—and that was something of an accomplishment in a place like Monte Carlo, where the majority of the fair sex are very *soignee* indeed.

The night on which she "broke the bank" three times running, she was wearing a black lace frock of daring shortness, and decollete to a degree that made women sniff and men raise their eye-glasses and whisper amongst themselves.

Questioning it across the Casino's *sale prive*, she took her seat at my right hand and opening what looked like a ball of ostrich feather, she took out a great bundle of bank notes—and prepared to play. Many men rushed forward to the table, keen to be able to sit near the beautiful Baroness.

"Faites vos jeux!"—"Place your stakes!" I cried, and the Baroness, taking one note from the heap in front of her, laid it carefully on the number six.

There was the usual breathless silence while the little ball raced round the spinning-wheel. Then came the fatal click as it settled into its place. Number six had won and I pushed across thirty-five times Baroness Groner's original stake to lie beside her own note. To my astonishment, she merely shrugged her beautiful shoulders and glanced across at me to indicate that she would leave both stake and winnings on the same number.

Again the wheel spun and again the six turned up. This time there was a gasp of excitement, followed by a hum of excited comment and congratulations.

The notes piled on number six now totalled so big a sum that they were beyond the maximum permitted for a single number. The Baroness withdrew them all and staked a "maximum" on red. And red turned up.

Two hours passed, with the Baroness betting steadily in maximums and winning more often than she lost. Then she pushed a pile of notes on to a single number. It turned up, and I saw at once that there was not enough money in "the bank" to pay out.

Solemnly I rose to my feet and made the announcement that always thrills any assembly of gamblers the world over. Play must be suspended; the bank is broken.

DRAPED IN CREPE.

I signalled to two *Commissaries de Jeu* (Casino attendants) to fetch more money. Meanwhile the table was draped in black *crepe* to acknowledge the fact that the "bank had been broken" by the Baroness Groner.

Of course, the "bank" is never really "broken"; it is only a table that becomes temporarily short of cash. But the original supply in front of the croupiers is so large that to "break the bank" is always a sensational exploit.

On this occasion Baroness Groner was placed in the middle of the draped table and a couple of dozen bottles of champagne were brought—and the beautiful German was toasted on her good fortune.

Two of the Casino attendants came back with more money—or rather more 'plaques'—in all representing some £4,000—and the game started again.

The Baroness took her seat again, and to the surprise of the rest of the players adhered faithfully to her previous lucky numbers. Her luck held and she won again and again. An hour and a half later she had again "broken the bank," an unheard accomplishment for a woman; half an hour later, again staking her accumulated winnings, she broke the bank for a third time.

ROBBED OF HER WINNINGS.

When more money was again brought for the third time, however, Baroness Groner did not resume play, but wandered off to the restaurant—having cashed her *plaques* at the *caisse*, and now a remarkable incident took place.

Leading down to the restaurant at one entrance is a passage—well-lit, but often deserted and lined on each side by tall ferns. Suddenly, as the Baroness was walking along here two hands shot out from behind some ferns and clutched her by the thdoat—while her hand-bag was snatched from her.

Her screams brought a dozen men to the scene and the woman, who had thrice broken the bank that night, was found in a fainting condition on the floor. She was lifted on to a divine and restoratives were applied. When she came to, it was found that her bag had disappeared altogether—and with it all winnings at the tables.

Commissaires de Jen and Casino detectives searched high and low for the robbers, but there was no trace of them, and it became apparent that the Baroness's winnings were irretrievable. After she had somewhat recovered from the shock the Baroness went to the restaurant, and, while she was supping, her glance was attracted by the single strand of an ostrich feather on the dress trousers of a man supping with a very pretty girl at an adjoining table.

Calling a waiter, the Baroness sent a message for the chief of the Casino detectives, and when he appeared she told him what she had seen.

Three other detectives were summoned and the man and the girl were asked to step into one of the many secret little ante-rooms that honeycomb the Monte Carlo Casino—and while the detectives searched the man, a woman attendant was deputed to do the same to the girl.

The Baroness's ostrich feather bag was found in the pocket of the man—and her money in the silk stocking of the girl. Thus, Baroness Groner got her winnings back and a few days later the thief and his pretty accomplice were sent to prison for three years each.

I understand that the German baroness tried to withdraw the charge, but the police had other crimes against the pair, and, although the noblewoman did her best for the two crooks that had robbed her, she was unable to mitigate their punishment.

It is not possible to "break the bank" at baccarat in the same way as at roulette for in the latter game, the players are betting against the table which has only a fixed sum of money in hand. At baccarat the betting is generally much higher and the stakes are limited only by the amount of money in the bank at each particular coup.

But I think I have seen more sensational runs of luck at baccarat than I have ever seen at the roulette table, and the play at Deauville last year was at times sensationally high.

LUCK WITH THE LADIES.

Moreover, the luck seemed to be with the ladies, and I saw many beautiful women excitedly carrying away large bundles of bank notes from the tables. Many of them, I am afraid, returned to the casino later on to lose more than they had ever won.

But there were, doubtless, some fortunate exceptions. Josephine Baker, for instance, the beautiful coloured 'dansense' of the Folies Bergere, who is one of the most popular stars in the Parisian music-hall world, had a phenomenal run of luck.

I saw her one evening—beautifully gowned and heavily jewelled—smilingly staking and winning coup after coup, while a large crowd stood round her and applauded every time she "beat the bank."

Later I saw her Charlestoning with Earl Leslie, the bosom of her rather decollete frock bulging and rustling with bank notes.

In fact, she had so many that as she danced across the floor she began to leave behind her a trail of thousand-franc notes which a watchful 'commissaire de Jeu' picked up after her as fast as they left her frock—and returned them to her when the dance was over!

An hour later I was witness of an incident which shows that the heart of Josephine Baker is indeed in the right place. A very pretty girl had been gambling with small stakes and very bad luck at one of the tables. Eventually her last hundred-franc note was parted from her and, to the consternation of the men nearby and the amusement of the women, she burst into tears.

Suddenly a pair of diamond-studded heels clicked across the floor and Josephine Baker placed an arm round the girl's shoulders. Leading her to a divan, she called for a bottle of champagne. when the girl had recovered her composure and confided to Josephine what had happened, the big-hearted coloured dancer plunged her hand into the bosom of her dress and pulling out a great handful of banknotes she tore off several, without troubling to see how many were there and pressed them into the hands of the girl.

"Go and have a good time, cherie," said Miss Baker, "and if you haven't got your fare back to Paris to-morrow come and see me again at my hotel."

I learnt later that the girl who had lost was one of the chorus in the revue at the Follies Bergere—in which Josephine Baker is the star.

This "good turn" was not done ostentatiously—and, had I not been nearby, it would never have come to my knowledge. Josephine was not the only lucky winner at Deauvile—the Dolly Sisters also seemed to have extraordinary luck.

Andre Citeroen—the "Henry Ford" of France—was in his usual winning vein and, although a millionaire several times over, he always seemed to win. His luck at gambling has been the talk of the 'plages' for the last five years.

There was a dramatic incident when a tall thin American who had been winning at the Deauville Casino for over ten days and had already amassed a great sum was suddenly accosted on his last night in the Casino by two men in immaculate evening dress, who asked to have a few minutes in private with him.

In one of the ante-rooms, one of the men produced a cheque for 110,000 francs dated a year befroe which the American had given in discharge of a gambling debt at the Monte Carlo Casino and had later "stopped" at his bank by cable.

Directly he returned to Europe, the Monte Carlo Casino's own Secret Service got to hear of it and trailed him all over the Continent. At last, having allowed him to win enough cash to meet the cheque, they had "buttonhold" him on the night previous to his departure for home.

He paid the cheque—and altered his opinion of the Casino authorities at Monte Carlo, who had been a little too smart for him.

To return to the distinguished company of those who have "broken the bank" at Monte Carlo, few people are aware that General Ludendorff, the German Commander, once accomplished this feat.

At that time Ludendorff was only a colonel of a Uhlan regiment. I was not presiding at the table at which the event took place, but I was in the Casino, and I was not long in hearing the news that a German officer had succeeded in "breaking the bank" in the 'salle prive'.

This was strangely enough, Colonel Ludendorff's first—and I believe his only—visit to Monte Carlo—his first visit to the Casino and the first time in his life that he had played roulette—and he succeeded in "breaking the bank."!

I think that this established a record which has not been eclipsed since. Ludendorff won something like 150,000 francs—than worth about £6,000. I think that some other gambler had taken a good deal out of the coffers of the "bank" before his arrival and that his luck gave it the 'coup de grace' which led to its being drapped in black.

I have said that I believe Colonel Ludendorff—now General, of course—only entered the Monte Carlo Casino once in his life. I cannot, of course, be absolutely sure of this, but I certainly only saw him in the Casino on that one night—and never saw him in any other Continental casino afterwards.

I think that it was quite by accident that he took a hand at the gambling but, finding that Dame Chance was smiling on him, he allowed her every opportunity and took calmly all the luck that she gave him.

As in the case of Jaggers, the Casino had to write General Ludendorff's win off as a "bad debt," for he most certainly did not give the roulette wheel its revenge.

In the case of Baroness Groner, however, when I met her in the Municipal Casino at Biarritz some months after her extraordinary luck at Monte, she told me that she had lost all her winnings the following night at the Cannes Casino.

That is nearly always the fate of fortunes won at the tables. Like crooked money, they disappear as swiftly as snowflakes under a wintry sun.

'HOLY MAN'S" ORGIES

SENSATIONAL REVELATIONS AT TRIAL OF POLISH "ARCHBISHOP."

WARSON (BY MAIL.)

The whole of Poland has been stirred to indignation and alarm by the amazing charges which have been made against a so-called "Holy Man," the leader of the Mariavites, a strange religious sect with many adherents in various parts of the country.

The trial of this man—"Archbishop Kowulski"—has just been adjurned at Polsk, but already, as will be seen from the following special dispatch of the correspondent of the People evidence of terrible immorality has been given, and it would appear that many women and girls have been victimised by the priests of this dangerous sect. Revelations of immorality, practised under the cloak of a so-called religion, have marked the hearing of the sensational case which has opened at Plock against Archbishop Kowalski, head of the Sect known as the Mariavites.

The evidence, taken from scores of witnesses, covers thousands of foolscap pages, and is of such a nature that it has been forbidden to give the details in open court.

The specific charges, which involve innumerable alleged offences against women and young girls, suggest that the Mariavite cult has become very widespread in Poland and the general public is following the progress of the case with consternation.

BEAUTIFUL RUSSIAN MYSTIC.

It would appear that the Mariavites were originally the followers of a beautiful Russian mystic named Marie Koslowka, a woman who had come under the influence of Rasputin, the notorious "Red monk."

There is also reason to believe that the Russian Government of that time secretly supported Marie Koslowka in the hope that she would promote a schism in the Polish Catholic Church.

Be this as it may, Marie Koslowka, a woman who was half-saint, half-wanton, and certainly not wholly sane, wielded an enormous influence and blended her religious teaching with certain sexual indulgences which gave rise to gave scandal.

Her successor was the self-styled Archbishop Kowalski, who is now facing charges of wholesale corruption of young people of both sexes.

It is alleged that the private life of this "Holy man" was utterly immoral. He is said to have had six "spititual brides," one dedicated to each day of the week. And on the seventh day he claimed the right to order any "sister!" of the sect who pleased him, to participate with him in his cell in "nocturnal adoration."

After this he would appoint one of the "brothers" among his followers as the girl's "mystic spouse."

Part of the ritual of the Sect appears to have included manddline concerts. In which the performers of both sexes wore practically no clothing, and very mixed bathing in certain pools.

ARCHEISHOP'S" HARTM.

According to the evidence already before the court, Kowalski had established whot was nothing more or less than a harem, inhabited by scores of women converts to the faith.

He has not attempted to deny many of the facts alleged, but he claims that all he has done is warranted by the teachings of his sect and the example of its founder. Marie Koslowka.

In actual fact it was Kowlski himself then one of the chief lieutenants of the beautiful Russian, who suggested the abolution of celibacy among the Mariavite clergy and the substitution of "mystic marriage," Marie Koslowka, known among her followers as "the little Mother," agreed, and was "married" to Kowalski in this way.

Afterwards they both spread the doctrine of this from of free love, recruiting "brides" from the schools and convents of the sect.

It was only after Marie's death that Kowalski became Archbishop of the Sect and began to form his harem.

Though the Sect found its followers mainly among the poor peasants in the rural areas, there are also women adherents from the great towns, and part of the allegations include charges that young women of good social position have submitted themselves to the practices of the Sect and that older women in the same strata of Society have been parties to the corruption of young boys in the name of religion.

Wealthy women poured money into the coffers of the Sect, and it was thus able to offer to converts a life of comfort and even luxury that had its part in winning recruits and making possible the wholesale corruption of young girls, who found the life of the harem and the luxury of the various "Free Love Colonies" a welcome change from the hard lot of the average peasant family.

Som of the "mystic bridges" of the Archbishop and his fellow priests were girls of from twelve to sixteen years old, and many of them were deluded into believing that their souls' salvation depended upon their implicit obedience.

For three days the court at Plock, which is situated on the Vistula, some sixty miles from Warsaw, has been sitting in secret, none but witnesses and those directly concerned in the case being admitted.

The court has now adjourned, but further sensational revelations are expected when the trial is resumed.

NOTHING LIKE LEAVING IT.

"Tribune's" Suggestion to Sir Sankaran Nair.

Under the caption "Will he Resign"? the "Tribune" writes:—

Speculation is rife both at Simla and in the country generally as to whether Sir Sankaran Nair will stick to his present 'unenviable position at any cost or will sooner or later throw up the job and join his life long associates. For one who not long ago resigned a far more important and immeasurably more responsible office on account of differences with his colleagues and superiors, the rebuffs which Sir Sankaran has received during the last few days and which he has so far swallowed without any public protest have been both too many and too serious. The treatment accorded to him by the Police at the Poona railway station was, in our opinion, wholly unjustifiable. Even red-tapism has its limit. You cannot at once dilate with stimulated enthusiasm on the equality of members of the Indian Committees with those of the Commission and pretend to treat as an ordinary member of the public the Chairman of the most important of these Committees when he only wishes to go to the railway station to receive his "colleagues." Secondly the refusal by the Government of India of the request made by Sir Sankaran and his colleagues for a change in the name of their Committee—we purposely say nothing about the request for enhanced allowances which many people probably regard as not quite dignified was nothing else than an open snub to the Committee. The refusal was all the more incomprehensible because in the discussion on the Simon Commission resolution in Parliament speaker after speaker referred to the Indian Legislature as an "Indian Parliament," and enlarged on the extraordinary "generosity" of England in sending her own Parliamentary representatives to meet the representatives of the Indian Parliament on equal terms. Of course, every one in India knew that it was camouflage pure and simple, but there is such a thing as consistency even in camouflaging, and considerations of decency no less than of self-interest required that the show should not be given away so early. It would have been a different thing if the request had been refused on the undoubtedly cogent ground that the Committee was a preponderatingly nominated body and that the more important half of the Central Legislature had taken no part in its appointment. But it is too much to believe that this particular ground even occurred to the Government of India.

DELIBERATE AFFRONT.

Even more important than these deliberate affronts to the Committee in the matter of its status and position are the decisions announced by Sir John Simon regarding the procedure to be followed in the matter of the examination of witnesses, and the part which the Central Committee is to play while the Commission is touring in the Provinces, decisions which directly and intimately affect its very usefulness. The first reduces the Central as well as the Provincial Committees to a cipher in respect of the more important half of the work in which the Commission is engaged, and the second reduces the members of the Central Committee to the position of mere spectators in the provinces. Here, again, something was due to consistency. It might have been expected that having repeatedly declared from the house-tops that the members of the Indian Committees would have the same position as regards the ex-Commission, Sir John Simon would have seen the ordinary expediency of not restricting their function in this respect only or even mainly to suggesting questions to him. It is idle to say that in this matter the ordinary members of the Commission are on the same footing. That would be so if the Committees like the Commission were to function through their own chairman. Again if Sir John has not a peculiarly short memory he will doubtless remember that one of the points specifically urged by Sir Sankaran and other would be co-operators in the Central Legislature was that the Central Committee should as actively function in the Provinces as at the headquarters of the Government of India, and that a sort of assurance was given to them that the Central Committees would function throughout. The last decision tops the list and fills up the cup of the Committee's humiliation. They are now told what the "Times" and other die-hard journals had said in the very first instance, that the main purpose of the enquiry is to make a faithful report, the suggestion of a remedy being only its secondary purpose. As a correspondent, whose telegram was published in our last issue, rightly puts it, this decision reduces the inquiry principally, if not solely, to the position of a coroner's inquest. Of course, nothing can be more absurd than to imagine that Sir John Simon has either the power or the inclination to lower the character of the enquiry. The present announcement is only for the benefit of the member of the Committees. They are told in effect that their principal part is to be present at and to assist in the post mortem examination. After that the Commission will go about its own business and they will go about theirs, each party submitting its own report, the report of one forming the basis of legislation and of the other finding its way eventually if not immediately to the dustbin. What a glorious position for the Indian Committee and its distinguished Chairman! As we have said already, if Sir Sankaran Nair has not entirely ceased to be his former self and has any part of his old sensitive patriotism left in him there is no other course open to him except to resign. It was bad enough for him to accept the job. It would be immeasurably worse for him to stick to it in the present humiliating conditions.

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